FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 AUGUST 1985

Lebanon

The Israeli authorities released 101 Lebanese detainees from 'Atlit jail 13 August, leaving some 250 detainees in jail who will be released in accordance with the security situation in southern Lebanon, IDF radio announced. Most of the released prisoners are Shi'ites, the radio noted.

As for the security situation in the capital, Beirut radio said the combat lines were calm in the wake of the intense clashes over the weekend that killed 13 people and wounded 75. New and sophisticated weapons were used and over 3,500 shells fell during the indiscriminate shelling of both halves of the city, the radio said.

North African Affairs

Deported Tunisians — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba has authorized his officials to attempt to preserve the rights of Tunisians working in Libya through "consultation and dialogue" with the latter, the Tunisian social affairs minister disclosed in a statement broadcast by Tunis radio following a meeting with Bourguiba. He noted that the number expelled thus far has reached nearly 7,500 workers, some of whom have complained about the "oppressive" measures to which they were subjected by the Libyan authorities. The Tunisian Government has taken a number of measures that reflect the solidarity of all sections of Tunisian society with the expellees, the radio said, and it has officially protested to Libya over the affair.

For Libya's part, JANA's political editor stressed that the Basic People's Congresses' decision to limit the use of foreign manpower is not directed against any particular group but covers all foreign workers in the country, Tripoli radio reported. Arabs working in the Jamahiriyah are being offered "Arab" and not Libyan nationality, he maintained, because the People's Congresses consider that the Jamahiriyah is the land of all Arabs who accept Arab nationality.

Soviet Relations — Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, discussed Soviet-Algerian relations during a 12 August meeting with visiting Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi, Moscow radio reported. Meanwhile, two Soviet warships arrived in Tunis on an official friendly visit, TASS noted.

Sudan

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Hoseyn Sheikh ol-Eslam met with Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah in Khartoum, SUNA reported, during which he stressed Iran's readiness to develop relations with Sudan. Following the meeting, the deputy foreign minister said Iran had agreed in principle to reopen the two countries' embassies in Tehran and Khartoum, and he welcomed the transitional government's policies, the agency added.

As for the internal situation, the prime minister said at a news conference reported by SUNA that southern rebel leader John Garang is "killing people" in southern Kurdufan and hampering the peace process. He added, however, that the invitation extended to Garang to participate in the southern conference is still open.

Egypt

The Supreme State Security Prosecutor's Office ordered the indefinite detention of five people accused of being involved in a Libyan plot to assassinate Libyan political refugee Ghayth Sa'id al-Mabruk, MENA reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Iran downed three Iraqi helicopters in the Qasr-e Shirin region, according to a military announcement cited by IRNA. In a separate development, Iran's naval commander announced "with assurance" that the Iraqi Navy has been defeated, Tehran radio reported. He also said the Iranian Navy has provided "complete security" for shipping lines in the Gulf.

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Arab Summit Conference Scheduled for December

GF130450 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 11 Aug 85 p 3

[Report by 'Amid al-Shanti]

[Text] A senior Arab political official told *AL-QABAS* that it has been secretly agreed to hold the ordinary Arab summit in December and that it has been left to Saudi Arabia — since it is scheduled to hold the summit in its territories — to fix a date for the summit and announce it, following exchanges between Saudi Arabia and the Arab reconciliation committee immediately after the 'Id holidays.

The official stressed that the convocation of the extraordinary summit in Casablanca is considered a success and that the current Arab situation can be described as much better than it was before the convocation of the extraordinary Arab summit conference.

The source stated that the reason Egypt was not returned to the Arab League during the extraordinary summit conference resulted from a total agreement among the Arab delegations that attended the summit conference in Casablanca, that Egypt still follows the Camp David method, that Al-Sadat's policy has not been changed, that the reasons for severing relations with Egypt still exist, and that Egypt should adopt a decision toward the Arab nation so that it can return to the Arab League and exercise its Arab role in confronting the enemies of the Arab nation, the foremost of which is Israel.

Referring to what is being said about the ordinary summit in Riyadh preceding the Moscow-Washington summit, the official ridiculed this talk and said that it is not important to the superpowers whether the ordinary Arab summit conference convenes before or after. As I pointed out earlier, the ordinary Arab summit conference will be held in December. The Arab issue is not that significant to the Soviets and the Americans. There are more fateful issues. The Middle East issue is of fourth or fifth degree importance. The star wars issue, the nuclear arms issue, and issues in South America, Asia, and Europe are much more important than the Middle East issue.

The official affirmed that the Casablanca summit has adopted various resolutions which have not been declared, particularly concerning the restoration of the solidarity and purification of the Arab atmosphere. He stated that delegation activity on the Arab leaders level will intensify during the next 2 months.

The source said that some Arab countries which officially boycotted the summit were unofficially present through their envoys in Casablanca.

PLO's 'Arafat, Qaddumi Clash in Casablanca

GF121731 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 12 Aug 85 pp 1, 10

[Text] Casablanca — *AL-BAYAN* has learned that a serious confrontation took place between Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and Faruq Qaddumi, director of the PLO Political Department, in the lobby of the hall of the extraordinary summit conference which concluded in Casablanca last Friday.

The confrontation was over a memorandum by Qaddumi which he presented as a Palestinian working paper and which was different from the joint paper adopted by 'Arafat and King Husayn.

In his memorandum, which was supported by the Kuwaiti foreign minister, Qaddumi called for postponing discussion of the Amman agreement until the ordinary summit conference scheduled to convene in Riyadh.

The Jordanian delegation was taken aback by the contents of the memorandum which had been distributed to a number of delegations, but not the Jordanian delegation. At that point the atmosphere became tense and Al-Rifa'i [Jordanian prime minister] threatened not to discuss the Amman agreement in the presence of the Arab leaders in Casablanca.

'Arafat affirmed that he knew nothing about Qaddumi's memorandum, and he pledged to the king [Husayn of Jordan] complete adherence to the joint memorandum adopted during 'Arafat's recent visit to Amman prior to the summit.

The drafting committee was surprised when Qaddumi once again presented his memorandum during the drafting of the conference's final communique, which enraged 'Arafat and the Jordanian delegation. This prompted the drafting committee to ignore the memorandum while at the same time reducing Arab support for the Amman agreement.

AL-BAYAN has learned that this tension which dominated Jordanian-Palestinian relations has not yet totally vanished despite mediation by King Hassan II, the Moroccan monarch; and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister.

'Arafat Addresses Graduation Celebration in YAR

GF111927 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Speech by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, at the graduation of Palestinian and Yemeni revolution cubs in the Burj al-Barajinah camp in YAR on 11 August — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the compassionate and merciful. My brother and friend on the revolutioanry path, my brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, in the name of the Palestinian sufferings, the Palestinian revolutionaries, the Palestinian people, and the cubs and roses of Yemen and Palestine, I come to you with honesty from the depths of this Palestinian heart to tell you, o friend, that these cubs and roses, Yemeni and Palestinians, will march from Sanaa to Palestine, to Palestine, to Palestine.

O brother president, in this time, in this difficult time, I do not want to indulge in the bad Arab situation. It was bad at one time, but the Yemeni revolution embraced the Palestinian revolution and the Arab summit conference was convened. You were the first one, my brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, to call for the Arab summit. When they believed that they were able to shed the Palestinian blood, you called from Sanaa to the Arab nation to convene, to say that the Palestinian blood cannot be shed. When the Palestinian women of Sabra, Shatilla, and Burj al-Barajinah called for help, you were the one to say: I will save you. The convention of the Arab summit, at the invitation of Brother King Hassan II, responding to this call for help, is a confirmation from our Arab nation that Palestinian blood cannot be shed, that the Arab nation cannot keep silent about the crime against Palestine, and that the way to Palestine passes through Sanaa. Forward, forward to Palestine and Jerusalem.

The way is hard and painful, but the summit conference came after the painful battles which took place recently in 'Ayn al-Hulwah, Miyah al-Miyah, Sabra, Shatilla, Burj al-Barajinah, and West Beirut. They want to abolish the hard Palestinian figure from the equation of the Middle East, but not only the hard Palestinian figure. They are also trying to divide the Arab nation into different sects and divisions and to extend discord throughout the Arab world in order to execute the conspiracy started by Sharon, who said that it is necessary to remove the Palestinian revolution from Beirut and Lebanon; not only the Palestinian revolution, but the entire Palestinian presence. As you know, the conspiracy does not only want the Palestinian head, but also the Arab head. However, what happened recently says to the conspirators that this Arab nation is a glorious nation which will not submit to the conspiracy, or to the conspirators, or to the imperialist, or to Zionist plots, and that the Arab banner will remain high.

PLO Spokesman on Dialogue With United States

JN121723 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Brother Jamal al-Surani, PLO Executive Committee official spokesman, has stated that the convocation of an international conference to be attended by the United States and the USSR on a settlement of the Palestinian cause is an important matter. In an interview with the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Brother Jamal al-Surani said that such a conference would secure the Palestinian people's rights. He said the PLO must attend this conference in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

He added that a dialogue between the PLO and the United States aims at obtaining U.S. recognition of the Palestinian people, who must have the same rights enjoyed by other people in accordance with the UN Charter. He said that among these are the rights to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent state. He added that the second step in the dialogue with the United States should be the convocation of the international conference.

Fatah Official Says U.S. Disregards Rights

GF111328 Doha QNA in Arabic 1005 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Aug (QNA) — Fatah Central Committee member Jamal al-Surani has warned against the continuous U.S. disregard for the rights of the Palestinian people. He said that the United States cannot protect its interests through this disregard.

In a statement to *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper published today, Al-Surani expressed pessimism with regard to the possibility of beginning the U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. He said: We believe that the United States will not continue the dialogue to the end and that it will play fast and loose to the last moment so that it and Israel can find a way to end the Palestinian existence in view of the fact that Israel and Palestine are two contradictory parties, one of which must disappear.

He reiterated the necessity of holding an international conference to be attended by the Soviet Union, the United States, and all parties involved in the conflict in the Middle East.

In his statement Al-Surani called for Egypt's return to the Arab League so that it can play its role in the struggle against Zionism. He stressed the importance of unified Arab action to solve all the problems which are currently facing the Arab nation.

Abu Mayzar Condemns 'Bright Star' Maneuvers

JN111338 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1303 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus, 11 Aug (SANA) — 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee, PLO official spokesman, and chairman of the foreign relations committee of the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF], has said that the "Bright Star" maneuvers between Egyptian and U.S. forces on Egyptian territory are considered U.S. intervention in Arab internal affairs. At a news conference he held here yesterday evening, Abu Mayzar said that these maneuvers are aimed at bolstering the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel in order to control the Arab region and seal its fate in the interest of imperialism and Zionism. He affirmed that these maneuvers also come within the context of the current U.S.-Israeli-reactionary pressure to liquidate the Palestine question.

Abu Maysar said that, while firmly condemning these maneuvers and their participants, the PNSF calls on the Arab people and their national progressive forces as well as all Arab liberation forces to condemn and expose the imperialist and Zionist schemes being concocted on Egyptian territory against the Arab people and their pan-Arab causes.

Abu Musa, George Habash on Jordan-PLO Moves

JN100713 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli — Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], secretary of the Fatah movement's Provisional Command, has affirmed that the forces harmed by the Damascus agreement, which always seek to create situations for peddling capitulatory settlements, will certainly not be satisfied with this agrement.

In a statement to a weekly Libyan newspaper, published yesterday, Abu Musa warned that these forces will seek to explode the situation once again, especially since treason is looming more clearly on the horizon after it was decided to hold a dialogue in

Amman between a joint Jordan-'Arafatist delegation and a U.S. delegation headed by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy. He stressed the stand of the Palestinian people in particular and the Arab people in general against these treasonous steps.

In another development, PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash has affirmed that the aim behind the pro-Washington Arabs' insistence on convening their emergency summit in Casablanca is to provide an Arab cover for the joint moves currenlty underaken by the Jordanian regime and 'Arafat's clique in order to liquidate the Palestine question.

In a statement yesterday, Dr Habash indicated that this summit discloses the insistence by the Jordanian regime and 'Arafat's clique to entrench Arab divisions and to close capitulationist ranks in order to liquidate the Palestine question.

Libya Donates Funds To Rebuild Beirut Camps

GF101344 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Dispatch from Beirut]

[Text] An official source in the Palestine National Salvation Front in Beirut has said that the Libyan Government has donated $1 million as a contribution for the rebuilding of the Palestinian camps which were demolished in the fighting against the Amal movement. The source expected the rebuilding to begin within a week.

The source said that the Palestine National Salvation Front has decided to deduct money from the funds allocated to the [Fatah] dissidents, the PFLP-GC, the Palestinian Struggle Front, and the financial committee, for the sake of rebuilding the camps.

PLO Radio Criticizes Syrian Stand on Summit

JN121920 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1547 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Political editor's dispatch]

[Text] It is very likely and very logical that those who boycotted the emergency Arab summit would denounce its results and resolutions and assess them according to their whims and claims, motivated by their frustration and failure to prevent the convocation of the emergency summit. Now that the summit has convened and completed its work, dissipating the illusions the Syrian regime has been instilling in minds over the past years with respect to its alleged control of the Arab region and of the major decisions in it, we would like to say that since the summit convened and completed its work successfully, let the Damascus rulers who futilely led the weak protest demonstration against the decision to hold the summit say what their sick minds and their disappointment dictate they must say. Le them fabricate all the claims they want. Their talk no longer carries any weight and has lost its credibility following the Arab majority's overcoming by its presence at the summit the terrorism and blackmail of the Damascus rulers, frustrating their empty dreams.

In any case, the important thing is not that the attack against the summit and its resolutions was something we expecteed; what is important is the meaning of this attack in light of the fact that the emergency summit decided to form committees to clear the Arab atmosphere. The Damascus rulers reject the emergency summit, its resolutions, and the committees it had formed. This means that those who are denouncing the summit reject any attempt to clear the Arab atmosphere and insist on maintaining differences in an attempt to impose their will and decisions on the Arab majority, blackmail it, and guide its decisions in accordance with their suspect policies.

This confirms what we said yesterday — that the committees entrusted with the task of clearing the Arab atmosphere must have in their hands, particularly when they go to Damascus, certain requisites that can deter, call to account, and exert pressure so that these committees can dot the I's, expose, and define the stands toward those who still seek to entrench Arab differences and those who reject any sincere Arab effort to redefine Arab solidarity out of their belief that they can in this way attain the objectives of their conspiratorial policies and their regional interests.

Once again, we hope all this is crystal clear to the members of the committees. They must be aware of the meaning of the Damascus rulers' attack against the results of the summit of the majority.

Reportage on Palestinian Attacks on Israelis, Lahd

Two Israeli Vehicles Attacked

JN121646 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

On the instructions of the revolution command, two of our combat groups attacked two Zionist military vehicles with incendiary bombs yesterday. The first vehicle was attacked in the Jabaliyah area and the second on the main road near Khan Yunus in the occupied Gaza Strip. The two vehicles were set on fire and their occupants were wounded.

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the two operations but did not report any losses. The radio said Zionist forces rushed to the areas where the operations took place, besieged and searched them, and detained several Palestinian citizens on the pretext of having connections with the operations. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Operations in South Lebanon

JN091733 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces shelled a position belonging to the Zionist occupation forces and the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in southern

Lebanon while another group attacked another position. reporters in southern Lebanon said that the heroes of the joint forces attacked a position belonging to the occupation forces and agent militias in Tallat 'Alman in the so-called security zone south of Al-Nabatiyah. The joint forces sources affirmed that the position was hit by 13 mortar shells. Several Zionist soldiers and agent elements were wounded.

The pressmen added that another group shelled another position belonging to the occupation forces and agent militias in Tallat al-Sibah, east of Al-Nabatiyah. The position received direct hits by katyusha rockets.

The heroes of the joint forces also launched a rocket and machinegun attack yesterday against a military position belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon east of Sidon. The agent position was destroyed and a number of agent elements were either killed or wounded.

The Zionist enemy radio admitted these operations but, as usual, did not mention its losses or the losses of its agents. It said that its forces and elements from the agent militias launched an extensive search for the joint forces heroes. However, all their attempts were in vain.

Operations in Occupied Territories

GF091952 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has stated the following: Our heroes operating all over our occupied homeland continue to direct their constant strikes against the enemy through their heroic operations against the enemy's military and vital targets, and to prove again their continuing ability to defy all the repeated measures adopted by the enemy, both security measures and the new repression measures, represented by administrative detention, expulsion, and besieging towns and villages, as a form of mass punishment.

During the past 72 hours, our revolutionaries were able to carry out six military operations against the military targets of the enemy. They are as follows:

1. On the evening of 6 August 1985, one of our revolutionaries attacked a soldier charged with guarding the green line area north of Bayt Hanun. Our revolutionary was able to wound the soldier, capture his weapon, and return safely to his base.

2. At noon on 6 August, our revolutionaries launched an attack using incendiary bombs against a military bus transporting troops on leave while it was passing the Al-Nusayrat area. The attack resulted in the partial destruction of the bus and the wounding of three soldiers.

3. While an enemy military vehicle was passing through Al-Shuja'iyah area in the Gaza strip on the evening of 6 August 1985, one of our revolutionaries attacked it with a grenade. The attack resulted in the wounding of all its occupants. The enemy troops opened fire hysterically in all directions which caused much material damage to a number of houses in the area.

4. One of our revolutionaries hurled a grenade on the morning of 8 August 1985 at a foot patrol while it was doing patrol duty in Al-Nusayrat town. Two of the patrol members were wounded. Following this, Zionist forces arrested scores of citizens on the pretext that they were connected with the operation.

5. At noon on 8 August 1985, our revolutionaries launched an attack using incendiary bombs at an enemy military vehicle while it was passing near Tul Karm. The attack resulted in damaging the vehicle and the wounding of its driver.

6. On the evening of 8 August 1985, one of our revolutionaries attacked a member of the enemy intelligence service while he was in the Bani Suhaylah village. The revolutionary used his personal weapon. Our revolutonary was able to inflict grave wounds on him.

It is a revolution until victory.

Forces Attack Lahd Positions

JN111737 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1614 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces used machineguns and rockets to attack a Zionist military position in Jabal Safi in the border strip area yesterday. They killed seven Zionist soldiers and wounded others. Heroes of the joint forces also directed their machinegun and rocket fire toward the enemy's artillery positions in the same place. A number of positions were destroyed.

Heroes of the joint forces used machineguns and rockets to attack a military position belonging to militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the Tayr Harfa-Al-Jibbayn area in the occupied border strip yesterday. A communique issued by the joint forces command said that heroes of the joint forces clashed for 30 minutes with elements of the agent position and with a Zionist force which came to help the agent elements. A number of agent elements and Zionist soldiers were either killed or wounded, and a vehicle and a military position were destroyed.

The communique added that Zionist tanks shelled the towns of Al-Jibbayn, Tayr Harfa, and Majdal Zun. The Zionist tanks also shelled the town of (Al-Diyah) on the coastal road between the city of Tyre and Al-Naqurah. The shelling wounded a number of citizens and destroyed a number of houses in these villages.

BAHRAIN

Deputy Amir Receives GCC Committee Chairman

GF121624 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1050 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Manama, 12 Aug (WAKH) — Bahraini Deputy Amir Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah today received Staff Major General Yusuf al-Madani, chairman of the Military Committee at the GCC General Secretariat, and the delegation accompanying him who are currently visiting Bahrain.

Questions concerning the development and consolidation of military cooperation among the GCC states were discussed during the meeting.

Paper Calls Reagan-Gorbachev Summit 'Meaningless'

GF130758 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Aug 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 13 Aug (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* said that the hopes some sides place on the discussion of the Middle East issue during the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in November are not justifiable. The paper stated that the discussion of the Arab-Israeli dispute in the superpowers summit takes place within the framework of the interests of the two powers rather than the interests of sides of the dispute; that is why such a discussion does not concern us. The paper expressed pessimism on concluding any solution of value to the Arab issue during the meeting of the two superpowers. Stressing that the contradiction between the positions of the superpowers toward the disputed issues is very acute and insurmountable, the paper called on the Arabs to look for a remedy to their deteriorating situation and to define exactly what they want, instead of pinning hopes on a summit that does not concern them.

KUWAIT

Cabinet Meeting Discusses Arab Summit

LD111229 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1153 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 11 Aug (KUNA) — The Cabinet held its weekly meeting this morning under the chairmanship of Heir Apparent and Prime Minister al-Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah. Minister of Health and Planning and Acting Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Dr. 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Awadi told KUNA that the Cabinet began its meeting by reviewing Arab and international political affairs, the current Arab situation and its development, and the reaction in the wake of the conclusion of the emergency Arab summit held in Rabat. [as heard]

The cabinet also noted the contents of the political reports and cables received from Kuwaiti embassies abroad.

The deputy prime minister, foreign minister and head of the delegation of the state of Kuwait to the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, briefed the council on the results of the meetings of the emergency Arab summit and on the bilateral meetings conducted with a number of heads of Arab delegations, and with the fraternal atmosphere which prevailed at the conference. The council wishes that the efforts for the restoration of Arab accord and the realization of the aspirations of the Arab peoples will continue.

Concerning domestic affairs, the cabinet reviewed the security arrangements which are being pursued, and their results.

Interior Minister on Probe Into Explosions

GF101742 Manama WAKH in English 1635 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Aug (WAKH) — Al-Ahmad Al Sabah said here Saturday that investigations on the two explosions in two public cafes in Kuwait last July are taking the right path.

In an interview with daily *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, Shaykh Nawaf noted that details on the investigations will be announced at the appropriate time, noting that 90 percent of suspects and residence permit violators have been deported.

He praised the citizens and residents who cooperated and participated to help insure security in the country.

He pointed out that the security authorities in the country have developed to face current events in response to instructions by H.H. the amir of Kuwait.

The Kuwait interior minister said that the ministry is about to draw new systems and regulations in dealing with some parties, which are behind many troubles in the country.

Airways Official on New Security Measures

GF101729 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Aug (WAKH) — Ahmad al-Mashari, chairman of the Kuwait Airways board of directors, said that the establishment has resumed its freight operations after implementing new security measures to confront the aircraft terrorism which increased recently.

In an interview with the newspaper *AL-QABAS* that was published here today, Mr al-Mashari again denied that Kuwait Airways has refrained from transporting Lebanese passengers and said that it is a "tendentious rumor".

Columnist Views USSR Stands on PLO, Arab Summit

GF091612 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 8 Aug 85 p 21

["Political Trends" column by Fathi Sharif: "What Lies Behind the Soviet Campaign?"]

[Text] When I asked Yasir 'Arafat several weeks ago about his expectations regarding the relations between the Soviet Union and the PLO following Gorbachev's assumption of power, he answered very cautiously: There will be a balance between the

Soviet Union and its Syrian ally and between the Soviet Union and its Palestinian friend. 'Arafat refused to comment on Soviet reservations on the Amman agreement and the suspension of his visit to Moscow for the present time.

At the time I sensed that Palestinian-Soviet relations may be passing through a difficult and very delicate stage.

Following that brief conversation with Yasir 'Arafat certain developments occurred which confirmed that the scales of the balance of the new Kremlin leadership have tipped in favor of Damascus. The partiality toward Damascus was clearly seen when Moscow refused to receive a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that wanted to explain the 11 February agreement, despite repeated official requests by Jordan and also by the PLO.

The political bias toward Damascus was also clearly demonstrated by the series of strongly-worded commentaries carried by the Soviet press and TASS attacking the Amman agreement and the Jordanian-Palestinian inclination to initiate a dialogue with Washington. The latest of such attacks was published by *PRAVDA* the day before yesterday and coincided with the convening of the Arab summit conference in Casablanca and the discussion by Arab leaders of the Palestinian question and its Arab and international aspects.

It appears that the development in the Soviet stand was not very surprising to some Palestinian leaders, who did not wish to comment on the escalation in the Soviet Government's criticism of the PLO and the Amman agreement because they were apparently anxious to maintain some political channels and also anxious to maintain flexibility for Palestinian action in the coming stage: They wanted to always keep open the door for dialogue, even when crises with the Soviet Union are at their worst.

Arab political circles viewed the Soviet stand as something of a nervous reaction divorced from the need for the superpowers to act with flexibility and wisdom. These circles were unanimous in their belief that the crisis in Soviet-Palestinian relations will expand and reach other Arab capitals such as Amman, Cairo, and other capitals, and will consequently place the Soviet Union in a hot diplomatic confrontation with important Arab states in the Middle East.

Political analysts in several Arab capitals view the escalation of the Soviet campaign against the Amman agreement and the Arab summit conference — which *PRAVDA* described as a place where deals will be concluded behind the scenes to appease the United States — as a real plot against the Palestinian people. Such pressure may not only produce critical reaction from Arab capitals but may also affect political relations between these capitals and the Soviet Union. Perhaps Moscow's attitude toward the Casablanca summit was one of the surprises brought about by the extraordinary Arab summit.

This Soviet political campaign of pressure against the Casablanca summit has also raised the question of whether it represents the way of thinking of the new Soviet leadership led by Gorbachev on dealing with the Middle East crisis, and in particular the Palestinian question, whether it is merely a trial balloon flown by the Soviet leadership prior to the summit meeting with President Reagan scheduled for November, or whether it is an attempt to cover up for the diplomatic contacts that took place between Moscow and Tel Aviv a few weeks ago.

It is likely that the violent diplomatic attack by the Soviet Union on the PLO leadership and the Amman agreement will open the way for speculation, predictions, and conclusions that will mark the changes that will take place on the political arena of the Middle East — and which will run in parallel with the marks of changes that will come from Washington as well. Thus the Palestinian question will become like a field for the cold war that escalates whenever the Geneva meeting between the two giants approaches.

OMAN

Foreign Ministry Delegation Leaves for Tanzania

GF120842 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, left the country today for friendly Tanzania leading an official delegation on a 3-day visit. During the visit he will hold talks with Tanzanian officials on the means to bolster cooperation between the two friendly countries and on other issues of common interest.

In a predeparture statement he made at Salalah international airport, his excellency said that his visit to Tanzania comes in response to an invitation he received from his Tanzanian counterpart and at the instruction of his majesty the sultan with regard to developing friendly relations in various fields between the two friendly countries.

The delegation accompanying his excellency comprises His Highness Haytham ibn Tariq al-Sa'id, head of European, North, and South American affairs at the Foreign ministry; Ambassador Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Iamki, head of African affairs in the ministry; ambassador Salim ibn Muhammad al-Qusaybi, the Sultanate's accredited ambassador to Pakistan; Ambassador 'Abdallah ibn 'Ali al-Najjar, the Sultanate's accredited ambassador to Egypt; His Excellency Adviser Muhammad ibn Tahir 'Ubayd, director of the office of the minister of state for foreign affairs; and a number of ministry officials.

SAUDI ARABIA

Official Updates Number of Hajj Pilgrims

GF101254 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1020 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Jeddah, 10 Aug (SPA) — Major General Fahd al-Sharif, director general of the passports department, announced today that the number of pilgrims who have arrived in the kingdom as of 9 August 1985 is 344,743. Of these, 282,003 arrived by air, 19,049 arrived by sea, and 43,691 arrived by land.

Number Not Restricted

GF121441 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 10 Aug 85 p 4

[Interview with Major General Fahd al-Sharif, director general of the Saudi passport department, by Muhammad al-Zahrani — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Zahrani] Is there any coordination between the passport department and private companies and establishments in limiting the number of employees of such companies and establishments who want to perform the pilgrimage rites?

[Al-Sharif] I assure you that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is very anxious to receive all who want to perform the pilgrimage. There is no question whatsoever of restricting the number of pilgrims, be they pilgrims from within the country or pilgrims from abroad. The number of pilgrims who arrive from abroad depends on the circumstances of their government. The number of pilgrims from within the country will not be limited and the only conditions are those that have been announced by the Interior Ministry: If a resident last performed the pilgrimage over 5 years ago, he can perform the pilgrimage [again] at any time he chooses.

[Al-Zahrani] There are residents who claim that they have not performed the pilgrimage, although they have a permit to perform the pilgrimage stamped on their passport. Is there no stamp on their passport indicating that they have performed the pilgrimage.

[Al-Sharif] Anyone who has obtained a pilgrimage permit must have considered his circumstances before applying for a permit. In any case, if what you say has happened, it has happened to a relatively small number of people and cannot be generalized. The passport department has given instructions that if it is proven that anyone has obtained a pilgrimage permit, but has not actually performed the pilgrimage, he may be granted another pilgrimage permit.

[Al-Zahrani] is there any coordination between the passport department and the Ministry of Pilgrimage Affairs and Awqaf on restricting the number of pilgrims?

[Al-Sharif] I have already said that this country, which Almighty God has honored with the task of serving the Mecca and Medina mosques, and its leaders, have never considered restricting the number of pilgrims. I do not believe that there is any question of even considering such a matter.

This country is open to everyone who comes to it. It says with love and gratitude: You are welcome, you have the same rights and the same duties as we have. We say to those who depart: May God be with you. We hope that you carry good impressions of our country and people.

[Al-Zahrani] How far ahead have you gone in the use of the GCC unified passport?

[Al-Sharif] The matter is proceeding. There is no doubt that it will see the light soon, with the help of God. At the beginning of the month of Muharram in the year 1406 Hegira [in September 1985], we will host a meeting of the directors of passport and immigration departments in the GCC countries. The issue of a GCC unified passport will be one of the topics on the meeting's agenda. It has been studied and recommendations have already been submitted to the higher authorities for approval. As you know, recommendations are first made and decisions are made later. Although we are still discussing the question of a unified passport, cooperation among us has gone far beyond having a unified passport. We can see aspects of such cooperation in various spheres.

UAE

15 Iranian Infiltrators Arrested in Sharjah

LD111705 Kuwait KUNA in English 1049 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Aug 11 (KUNA) — Border guards in the Emirate of Sharjah Saturday arrested 15 Iranians while attempting to infiltrate into the United Arab Emirates.

The infiltrators were arrested on board the boat they were using in their attempt.

Agriculture Minister on GCC Cooperation

GF101733 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Aug (WAKH) — UAE Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Sa'id al-Raqbani said the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states have recently intensified coordination in the development of agriculture and fisheries, adding tangible steps have been made in these fields particularly the setting up of specialised agricultural firms and the exchange of expertise.

In an interview with the Abu Dhabi-based Arabic daily *AL-ITTIHAD*, the UAE minister referred in this connection to the increasing number of farms which reached by the end of last year 14,000, with a production capacity of over 500,000 tonnes of various agricultural produce, besides 50,000 tonnes of eggs, chickens, and dairy products.

Raqbani also ascribed the agricultural prosperity to the governments consistent support, including financial loans, guidance service, pesticides, and other relevant facilities.

While asserting that the fishing activities are on the increase, citing an annual production of 73,000 tonnes, with 2200 fishing vessels and 3000 fishermen last year, Raqbani alluded to the fisheries research project recently launched in Umm al-Qaiwain to further boost the fisheries sector in the country.

AL-ITTIHAD Comments on Whitehead Mideast Tour

GF120824 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0645 GMT 12 Aug 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 12 Aug (WAKH) — The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today expressed doubt as to whether the tour of

John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state for the Middle East, which has almost ended, will bring about any positive results to the U.S. policy toward the Middle East. The paper said it is doubtful that the Reagan administration will grasp from this tour what should be grasped. The paper added: In light of Washington's well-known position, the Reagan administration will probably use the Whitehead tour itself as a new attempt to surpass the Arab position, particularly that dealing with the Palestinian issue, so that Whitehead's tour will be like the previous tours of U.S. officials who covered the Middle East region.

The paper pointed out that the Reagan administration pins special importance on Whitehead's tour despite the administration's keenness not to cause any media fuss about it, owing to the critical political conditions attached to it. The paper pointed out that this importance stems from the U.S. views which indicate that Whitehead's tour coincided with the convocation of the Casablanca summit conference, moreover it took place with the aim of exploring the Arab positions and intentions following the presenting of a list with the names of the Palestinians chosen to be members of the joint delegation.

Concluding, the paper said that after the conclusion of the summit and the proclamation of the position on the joint Palestinian-Jordanian move with regard to commitment to the framework of the Arab Fes plan, the ball has now moved to the U.S. court. Procrastination, bargaining, and provarication attempts adopted by the United States will no longer be successful so it is incumbent on Washington to respond to the Arab position.

AL-ITTIHAD Comments on U.S.-USSR Summit

GF130906 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Aug 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Aug (WAM) — The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today commented editorially on the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, which will be held in November, and its relation to the Arab issues. The paper said that everything in the Arab world almost depends on the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Stressing the importance of this meeting to all the international and the regional issues, the paper called on the Arabs to pay attention to this meeting. The paper continued: "This interest implies that we should have a clear position and a working agenda based on scientific consideration of the strong and weak points." The paper pointed out that the Arabs can get something out of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit if they adopt this position so that their fateful issues will not merely be marginal issues on the meeting agenda.

The paper expressed regret because the Arabs are far from adopting such a clear position, and said: "We regretfully behave this time as we did in previous times by reacting and waiting for others to present to us something that pleases us." The paper said that the Arabs pin all hopes on the U.S.-Soviet summit without doing anything to prop up their position and allow them to make any gain in this summit. Referring to the emergency Arab summit held recently in Casablanca, the paper said that the Arabs failed — 2 months before the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting — to attain the minimum limit of Arab unanimity that "merely ensures holding a complete summit attended by all the Arab countries. The state of rupture has reached an advanced stage. The Arab world is divided and there is no general consensus on the style to be adopted in tackling any Arab issue."

Expecting that in light of this deteriorating Arab condition, nothing can be achieved from the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, the paper said that awaiting the results of this meeting will be useless "because achievement of our goals can only be accomplished by unifying our positions and adopting a clear position and practical policy that will extricate us from the stage of merely reacting to the stage of acting."

PDRY

Foreign Minister Receives Soviet Official

GF121419 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, received in his office yesterday Comrade Aleksandr Baryshev, deputy chief of the Middle Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, who is currently visiting the PDRY.

The meeting was to discuss issues of mutual concern and the means to bolster bilateral relations.

Prime Minister Receives Message From YAR Premier

GF111628 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office today Brother Ahmad Khadim al-Wajih, minister of finance, acting minister of state, and chairman of the general establishment for oil and mineral resources in the northern part of the homeland. Brother Ahmed Khadim al-Wajih delivered a message from Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister in the northern part of the homeland. The message deals with bolstering the bilateral cooperation and coordination of the two parts of Yemen, and with implementing the unity agreements signed by leaders of the two parts to explore for mineral resources in Yemen.

During the meeting, attended by Brother 'Abd al-Qadir Jamral, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of energy and minerals, the prime minister reviewed the results of the first meeting of the board of directors of the joint Yemeni project for making use of natural resources. The prime minister expressed satisfaction for the results, pointing out the concern of the political leaders in the southern part of the homeland for expanding and bolstering the joint efforts between the two parts of the homeland in this field and in other vital fields, in light of the results of the Supreme Yemeni Council and the joint ministerial committee sessions. He affirmed the importance of implementing the results of the joint work of the concerned organs in the two parts of Yemen in a way that serves the vital interests of our Yemeni people in their progress and unity.

Ethiopian Trade Delegation Arrives 9 August

GF091752 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The Ethiopian trade delegation led by Comrade (Chatla Molak), Ethiopian deputy minister of external trade, arrived in Aden today on a visit to the PDRY that will last several days.

Trade Meetings Begin

GF101711 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] The meetings of the joint PDRY-Ethiopian Trade Committee began in the meeting hall at the general corporation for meat today. During the 4 days of meetings the committee will discuss a number of issues, foremost of which is determining the level of implementing the trade protocol signed during the fifth session of the joint PDRY-Ethiopian economic committee in February 1985, and also the prospects for trade cooperation between the two countries.

At the beginning of the committee's meetings, speeches were made by both sides which referred to the struggle and historical ties between the two peoples and countries which grow stronger day by day. The speeches also expressed confidence that trade relations will develop further in the interest of both countries, stressing that the committee will discuss numerous issues and difficulties which confront the execution of its tasks.

14 OCTOBER Denounces 'Bright Star', U.S. Presence

GF121618 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] The newspaper *14 OCTOBER* said that the U.S. moves and the statements of President Reagan following the conclusion of the Arab summit in Casablanca indicate that, in the foreseeable future, the Arab region will be the main arena of U.S. political and military activity. This is to steer the situations in this region according to U.S. intentions, as part of the Pentagon's new strategy, and as one of the priority regions of absolute U.S. domination.

In today's edition, the newspaper editorially affirmed that the U.S. joint "bright Star" maneuvers, with the forces of four other Arab countries, are not merely military operations to boost fighting capabilities. They are a ring of comprehensive, aggressive, and reactionary U.S. action against the national, progressive Arab and African countries, and also constitute a confrontation with the Soviet Union to undermine international peace.

The newspaper said that the U.S. presence at more than one location in our Arab countries is to protect regimes linked with Washington and to enhance U.S. military construction in the region.

The U.S. presence also reveals the tight link between the "Bright Star" maneuvers and the new U.S. moves in the arena of the Middle East issue.

The newspaper stressed the necessity for our Arab people, their national liberation movement, and their national and progressive systems to ensure that the stand of all Arab and international opinion is clear and honest in denouncing the aggressive U.S. policy intended to be implemented in the Arab region, and in decisively refusing all forms of U.S. military presence in more than one of our Arab territories.

YAR

PLO's 'Arafat Concludes Visit, Departs

GF121744 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, left Sanaa this evening after a 2-day visit to our country. During his visit, along with his brother leader President and Secretary General Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, he attended a rally marking the graduation of the martyr Fahd al-Qawasimah course of the Yemeni and Palestinian revolution cubs at Burj al-Barajinah camp held at the sports city stadium in Sanaa at noon yesterday.

Five Charged With Attempt To Kill Libyan Dissident

NC121556 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA) — The supreme state security prosecutor's office today ordered the indefinite detention of five people accused of involvement in the attempt to assassinate Libyan political refugee Ghayth Sa'id, who resides in Egypt. This will enable the prosecutor's office to continue its investigation.

The prosecutor's office charged three defendants, Faraj Yasin 'Abd al-Latif, his brother 'Abd al-Latif Yasin, and 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Arfan Muhammad, with communicating with a foreign country to the detriment of Egypt's political status. They were also accused of receiving a bribe from a foreign power and of taking part in a criminal agreement to commit the premeditatedcrime of killing a political refugee. The prosecutor's office also accused them of possessing firearms and ammunition without a permit.

The office charged the two men who acted as drivers, Ahmad Sa'd Jabir and Ratib Salih Rashwan, with crossing the Egyptian border through areas not designated for entry into the country. This is a crime whose investigation is carried out by the military judiciary.

During the preliminary investigations, these defendants revealed that this plot began at the end of May when the Libyan intelligence apparatus entrusted two Egyptian citizens working in Libya, Idris al-Hirbawi and Faraj Yasin, with plotting the assassination of the Libyan political refugee. When Idris al-Hirbawi arrived in Egypt, he informed the security authorities of the plan.

Faraj Yasin 'Abd al-Latif recruited his brother, 'Abd al-Latif, and a criminal called 'Abd al-'Aziz 'arfan to execute the plot. Each received 5,000 pounds. These defendants followed the movements of the political refugee and set the date of 6 August for his assassination. They planned to assassinate him on his way back from dawn prayers, but the security authorities arrested them.

The prosecutor's office will continue its investigations during the coming days. It will hear evidence of witnesses and the officers who had the defendants under observation and later arrested them.

Egyptian security authorities foiled the attempt by the five defendants recruited by Libyan intelligence to assassinate Libyan political refugee Ghayth Sa'id al-Mabruk.

Source Denies Press Reports on Israeli Demands

NC122005 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1940 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA) — In a statement to MENA, a responsible source has described as baseless the report published by the Paris-based magazine *AL-MUSTAQBAL* to the effect that Egypt had received Israeli demands by means of the United States regarding relations between the two countries.

The source affirmed that the magazine report was unfounded. The report said that Israel had presented a number of demands calling on Egypt to take steps for cooperation with Israel in the fields of information, tourism, and culture so as to help normalize relations between the two countries. The source added that nothing of the sort had taken place whether through the United States or any other country.

Moreover, this responsible source has dismissed the report published by the newspaper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* to the effect that Egypt had received a request from Israel to open a consulate in Sharm al-Shaykh to promote tourism between the two countries. The source added that this report is baseless and that Egypt has not received any Israeli request in this regard.

Paper Warns Against Believing Soviet Promises

PM091309 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 7 Aug 85 p 5

[Muhammad al-Hayawan article: "A Word of Love"]

[Text] Moscow is playing a political trick on the Arabs. It says that it is willing to restore relations with Israel if the latter stops its aggressive policy toward its Arab neighbors and gives the Golan Heights back to Syria.

The Arab press has taken the bait and fallen into the trap. Most Arab papers have lauded this important news and that great Soviet position, but we sometimes forget history. The Arabs seem to be a nation with no memory.

On the question of aggression, have the Arabs forgotten that Israel usurped Arab territory with Soviet and Czechoslovak weapons? Have they forgotten that the Soviet Union was the first to recognize Israel despite its record of aggression aaginst the Arabs at a time when the Dayr Yasin and Kafr Qasim massacres were still vivid in people's minds and when Arab blood had not yet dried?

The Soviet Union contributed to the creation of Israel, supplied it with arms, immigrants, and scientists, and gave it everything and more, but the Arabs sometimes have no memory.

On the question of severance of relations, the Soviet Union never severed its ties with Israel. It withdrew its ambassador in 1967, but trade between the two countries increased by 25 times over a period of 10 years. That was confirmed by a Romanian official when I remonstrated with him about the fact that, unlike the rest of the socialist countries, Romania did not break off relations with Israel. He said relations are a formality and what matters is economic ties. He said that the trade volume between Moscow and Israel doubled 25 times over a period of 10 years. These were the words of a Romanian official. We did discover some time ago that Israel and Romania cooperate to invade Arab markets jointly. Israeli products are loaded on Romanian ships and sent to Arab markets as goods originating in Romania.

The Soviet Union is trying to fool us. It has done so frequently and we, regrettably, have believed it. The Arabs are to blame for the continued Soviet deception of the Arabs because they did not learn the first lesson. Some Arabs sometimes forget that continuation of military tension in the Middle East is in the common interest of the Soviet Union and Israel. Both agree on obstructing all peace efforts.

Arab Summit Resolutions Shun Confrontation

NC101638 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Aug 85

['Atif al-Ghamri commentary: "The Extraordinary Summit Preferred Not To Confront Provocative Problems"]

[Text] It was hoped that the extraordinary Arab summit in Casablanca would come out with decisions that would put an end to the grave deterioration of the situation in the Arab world and to the increased complexities of its problems. The summit was not expected to come up with solutions, particularly since this summit took place after 3 years of attempts to hold it. The convocation of this summit was impeded by the endeavors of a minority of Arab countries to keep the Arab status quo and to give this minority the opportunity to adopt stands and policies free of Arab scrutiny. This minority did not want to be questioned or even discussed by the other Arab countries no matter at what level.

However, the extraordinary summit was held anyway. It ended with resolutions by which it tried to avoid confrontation with certain Arab regimes which are responsible for many of the grave problems facing the Arab world. The most notable of these resolutions was probably the one that established committees to reconcile Jordan and Syria, to mediate between Iraq and Libya, and to do away with the differences between Libya and the PLO and between Syria and Iraq. The real problem does not lie in the fact that these countries have differences with each other but in the fact that these differences stem from the way they view their commitments to the Arab League Charter, joint defense treaty, and affiliation to the Arab world. They stem from their stands for or against the Arab world's interests and on alliances with the Arab world's foes to implement the latter's aims and plans. The dispute between Syria and Jordan, for example, arises from the coordination of the Jordanian-Palestinian positions and the agreement on a concerted move toward a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian problem. Syria opposes and rejects these moves. It, in turn, undertook the bloody physical annihilation of the Palestinian people through its support for the war of the camps in which it used the Shi'ite Amal movement as a spearhead. In addition, Syria insists on depriving the Palestinian people of their right to exercise their independent decision. It insists on imposing its will on these people by appointing a PLO leadership to substitute the one chosen by the Palestinian people themselves and by plotting against the PLO leadership through political rejection and assassination attempts.

The crisis between Iraq and Libya arose when Libya supplied Iran with certain types of missiles that were used to shell Baghdad. In addition, Libya and Iran have an overt military alliance. The same thing applies to the differences between Syria and Iraq and between Libya and the PLO.

Since these disputes were not problems concerning only these countries but problems that affected Arab interests and commitments, pledges, and treaties signed by everyone, it was only natural and logical to expect that the extraordinary summit would have issued decisive resolutions determining responsibilities and the extent of commitment to or violations of these responsibilities, not resolutions shunning confrontation with real problems and allowing the Arab situation to deteriorate and decline further.

AL-AHRAM Editorial 'Regrets' Arab Summit Outcome

NC092157 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2135 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 Aug (MENA) — In tomorrow's issue, *AL-AHRAM* stresses that the reason for the Arab world's tribulations is that it is facing its problems with stands that are widely variant, conflicting, and lacking in coordination and joint action. The Palestinian problem and Lebanon are cases in point. The Arab world, in fact, faces its problems with stands that conflict to the point of hostility and dispute, even involving armed confrontation at times, such as the Iraqi-Iranian war. A group of Arab countries is supporting Iraq, while two Arab countries, Syria and Libya, support Iran, supplying it with weapons and providing it economic, diplomatic and political support.

AL-AHRAM expresses its regret that, despite the demonstrability of this fact prior to the extraordinary Arab summit conference, its resolutions come nowhere near a firm confrontation of and strong Arab stand on this grave and irregular situation.

The paper adds that the Arab summit participants chose to continue the policy of refusing to anger certain countries with clear, frank, and useful resolutions, even though the behavior of the countries in question constitutes a danger to the general Arab situation and to all Arab countries and peoples, without exception.

First Uranium Mine To Begin Operation

NC110828 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA) — Egypt's first uranium mine will go into operation at a cost of 1.8 million pounds. Three additional shafts are being opened in the eastern desert to determine the size of uranium deposits there. Uranium has already been discovered in Aswan and in the northern desert. This element is a necessary component of nuclear fuel for the new facility in Al-Dab'ah.

In today's edition, *AL-AHRAM* reveals that an aerial search for uranium will be conducted on the basis of measured radioactivity and magnetism. The Air Force will participate in this as well. This is part of a larger plan approved by 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, minister of petroleum and mineral resources. The purpose of the program is to search for material that may be used in nuclear projects.

Husayn Receives Congratulatory Cable From Mubarak

JN121155 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Aug 85

["Text" of cable President Saddam Husayn received from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak — date not given]

[Text] His Excellency brother President Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq. I have received with appreciation your brotherly congratulations on the anniversary of the glorious 23 July revolution. It gives me pleasure to send to Your Excellency and to the fraternal Iraqi people much gratitude and appreciation for your noble sentiments toward me and toward your brothers in Egypt. I wish you continued health and happiness and your fraternal people prosperity.

[Signed] Your brother, Muhammad Husni Mubarak

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,924

JN121626 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Communique No 1,924 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 12 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our Armed Forces continue their heroic activities in all operational sectors against the despotic clique's forces, confirming to them with memorable deeds that they can overcome their impasse only by following the path of peace.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. A group of our hero fighters set up an ambush on one of the enemy transportation lines in the northern sector of the front, destroying 2 vehicles, killing or wounding 15 enemy soldiers, and capturing 2 others. All our fighters returned safely to base.

2. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units pounded enemy positions and a number of artillery emplacements and observation posts opposite our positions in the East Basra sector at various times, inflicting losses in equipment. They destroyed one enemy vehicle and set it on fire, one medium-caliber machinegun emplacement, and one infantry position, and started large fires in the enemy side.

3. One of our combat patrols in the East Tigris sector brought back serviceable weapons and equipment from no-man's-land left behind by the enemy in a previous battle. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our forward units delivered an artillery strike to the enemy positions facing it, destroying one large enemy raft and killing two soldiers.

4. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units pounded several enemy positions and gun emplacements in the central sector of the front, setting two infantry positions on fire and destroying one enemy machinegun.

5. Some of our forward units delivered several artillery and mortar strikes against enemy concentrations and boats in the IV Army Corps sector. These strikes were so effective that they confused the enemy, inflicted losses in life and equipment, and destroyed several observation posts.

6. Fleeing the persecution and oppression of the despotic, hegemonic clique in Iran, fresh groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with one of our forward units at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 August 1985

Oil Cooperation Discussed With Romanian Officials

JN121930 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Aug (INA) — Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Muhsin 'Alwan, who is currently visiting Bucharest, has held a series of meetings with Romanian officials. His talks with Deputy Prime Minister Ion Nicolae, Foreign Trade Minister Vasile Pungan, and Industrial Construction Minister Ion Peters dealt with bilateral cooperation, particularly Romanian companies' contribution to the implementation of development projects in Iraq. The Romanian officials stressed the Romanian establishments' readiness to promote cooperation with Iraqi establishments out of their desire to consolidate friendly bilateral relations.

Zambian Defense Minister Departs 12 Aug

JN121146 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1014 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (INA) — Zambian Defense Minister General Clement Mwanashiku and his delegation left Baghdad for home this morning following a 5-day visit to Iraq during which Mwanashiku delivered a written message to President Saddam Husayn from Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda on the close relations between the two friendly countries.

General Mwanashiku held talks with the deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces. The talks dealt with promoting bilateral relations in the interest of the Iraqi and Zambian people.

Iraq and Zambia signed joint minutes on trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. The minutes were signed at the end of the second session of the Iraqi-Zambian joint committee.

In a statement to INA, General Mwanashiku expressed his extreme happiness and satisfaction with the results of the visit. He said that the visit enriched the Zambian delegation with the new ideas and values that the Iraqi forces are adopting while confronting and waging a just war against the Iranian forces. He affirmed his great admiration of the Iraqi fighters' high morale.

The defense minister, the Army's chief of staff, and a number of high-ranking Armed Forces officers saw off the Zambian minister at the airport.

Ministers, Press Comment on Arab Summit Outcome

Foreign Minister Interview

JN121325 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1206 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Interview with Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri in Amman by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Fu'ad Na'im — date not given]

[Text] [Na'im] Your Excellency Mr Minister, there have been many interpretations of the outcome of the emergency Arab summit. Does Jordan believe that the Arab kings and presidents have clearly blessed the Jordanian-Palestinian action? What did Jordan expect of this summit and what is your evaluation of the results?

[Al-Masri] Jordan wants to make it clear to Arab public opinion that from the beginning it has considered the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement a bilateral agreement between these two parties. When we went to the Arab summit our purpose was not to obtain a final, clear support for this agreement, or in other words an endorsement of this agreement because, as I have already said, we consider it a bilateral agreement. However, we said that if this subject is proposed for discussion we would seek an Arab blessing of this agreement, and this is what happened. We consider the paragraph on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement as some sort of support and blessing of the joint agreement, a matter which will enable us to continue the course we are following but with Arab blessing. Moreover, and perhaps more important than all this is that the backing and support we received from the summit conference and on the bilateral level for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was much stronger than what emerged or what was reflected in the final communique.

Before my departure for the foreign ministers conference, I stated that we were going to the conference for several purposes, including work to bolster joint Arab action and clear the Arab atmosphere. This is what we are seeking. Therefore, the final paragraph on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement had to include an equation that gives us the blessing we desired — and we think that this is what happened — while keeping the door open for clearing the Arab atmosphere and consequently keeping the door open for the convocation of the next summit. I believe that this equation or duplication has been materialized.

[Na'im] Some reports spoke about differences in viewpoints between Jordan and the PLO. Is this true, or were these differences confined to the Palestinian ranks, as other reports said?

[Al-Masri] No, there were no differences between the PLO leadership and the Jordanian delegation. On the contrary, coordination between them was on the highest level and in the best manner. However, as you have said, a difference or some disparity occurred in the stands of some leaderships within the PLO. This is something which does not concern us; it is their own affair.

[Na'im] Your Excellency, the summit concentrated on the need to take into consideration the forthcoming meeting between the Soviet and U.S. presidents. What do you specifically expect from this meeting?

[Al-Masri] When the two superpowers meet, the other states whether in the Third World or elsewhere act cautiously toward an agreement between these two giants because it might be positive or negative. In the light of the Arab division we are witnessing, these powers may seize the opportunity to impose on the Arab world in its present situation some matters that are not in its interest and that may increase its division. Therefore, we called for an Arab summit in order to discuss our affairs before they are discussed by the two superpowers, as His Majesty King Hassan has said.

Information Minister Comments

JN130722 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Amman — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has praised the results of the Casablanca emergency summit and said that the conference realized its aims of dealing with the main issues that face the Arab nation headed by the Palestinian cause, the Iraq-Iran war, and the removal of the differences that are disturbing inter-Arab relations. The minister added that Jordan warmly, sincerely, and profoundly welcomes the trend that prevailed in the summit's meetings and resolutions.

In a statement to the QNA and KUNA correspondents in Amman yesterday, the minister expressed Jordan's total, absolute, and unlimited readiness to work for promoting this historic summit's resolutions, particularly concerning the work of the two committees entrusted with clearing Arab atmosphere. He pointed out that the Jordanian Government will immediately institute direct coordination with the Arab states with the aim of implementing the conference's decisions.

Al-Khatib denied the existence of any differences between Jordan and the PLO, pointing out that cooperation and coordination between the two reached their apex during the conference's deliberations, especially with regard to the Palestinian- Jordanian agreement, which enjoyed the conference's appreciation and which was regarded as an implementative program to carry out the Fes summit's Arab peace plan.

Evaluating the recent Arab summit, Al-Khatib said that Jordan considers this summit to be one of the most successful summits, that it realized its aims for many considerations. The first of these considerations is that holding the conference is in itself a success and a victory for the joint Arab action. This shows that one or more parties cannot paralyze summits, and that the positive approach in Arab politics is the prevailing one in the majority of the Arab states. We hope that this approach will expand to include all the Arab states, he said.

Al-Khatib added that the Arab summit is the natural forum to discuss and deal with our fateful issues. Hence, the convocation of the recent summit is a victory for the notion of joint Arab action in which Jordan and the majority of the Arab states believe. He said the conference touched on basic issues in the Arab arena that should have been dealt with some time ago. The conference discussed the current fragmented Arab situation, the Palestinian issue from all its aspects, the Iraq-Iran war, and the current Arab situation. He said the conference did not only discuss these problems but also took practical measures by forming two working committees that would assume the task of clearing the Arab atmosphere. In this regard, the minister noted, Jordan welcomes the work of the two committees and wishes them success. Jordan will exert its utmost to make their tasks a success out of Jordan's belief in joint Arab action and because of the constructive, positive spirit that prevailed during the conference — a spirit which is based on the agreements and documents that govern inter-Arab relations.

The information minister asserted that the practical application of joint Arab action is represented by commitment to treaties, agreements, and the Arab League Charter — a commitment which the summit has reiterated. He praised the summit's understanding of and support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which is in harmony with the spirit of the Arab peace plan of the Fes summit. He said the Casablanca summit regarded the agreement as an implementative plan of action to realize the aspirations of the Arab states with the aim of realizing a comprehensive political solution for the Middle East crisis through which the occupied Arab territories — the Golan Heights, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and holy Jerusalem — will be regained. This can be done by holding an international conference to be attended by all the sides to the dispute, particularly the PLO, and with the participation of the five permanent UN Security Council member-states.

On the Iraq-Iran war, the minister said that the Jordanian Government believes that the conference realized a great success in this regard by its understanding of the threat this war poses to the Arab nation and to the Arab confrontation of the common Zionist enemy, and by realizing that its continuation hinders joint Arab action.

The minister noted that the conference has renewed its faith in the Collective Arab Defense Pact, which must govern relations among the sister Arab states should one of them become exposed to external aggression.

In conclusion, the minister expressed Jordan's trust in and appreciation of the commitment of the PLO, under Mr Yasir 'Arafat, to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which has become a source of concern and fear for the leaders of the Zionist enemy after it has proved to be effective and influential in political moves on the international level and on the level of the friendly and peace-loving states, pointing out that the Zionist enemy fears peace initiatives.

AL-RA'Y Editorial

JN100746 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 10 Aug 85 pp 1, 25

[Editorial: "A Victory for Arab Positiveness"]

[Text] In an atmosphere of solidarity, fraternity, and realization of the delicate stage through which the Arab nation is passing, the emergency summit concluded its work in Casablanca yesterday. The summit's final communique presented the necessary mechanism for clearing the Arab atmosphere. This mechanism is represented by the two committees formed by the summit authorized to reconcile differences between a number of Arab countries, as well as between some of these Arab countries and the PLO.

The final communique strongly and firmly confronts all remarks made against the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. This stand was in evidence when the Arab leaders recorded with full appreciation the detailed explanations submitted by His Majesty King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat about the compatability between the Jordanian-Palestinian action plan and the Fes plan, considering it an action plan for implementing the Arab peace plan. It was also evident when the Arab leaders expressed the conviction that holding an international conference within the framework of the United Nations and with the presence and participation of the USSR, the United States, and the other permanent members of the Security Council, as well as with the presence and participation of the PLO alongside the other concerned parties, will facilitate the achievement of peace in the Arab region.

At the same time, the communique reiterates the pledge to continue and promote support for Palestinians under the yoke of occupation. The communique also strongly condemns Israeli terrorism there, as well as all forms and kinds of terrorism regardless of its source.

It is obvious that the strong condemnation and warning which the emergency summit directed to Iran clearly means a categorical rejection of the stand of those supporting Iran against Iraq. This meaning is reinforced by the conference's announcement of its adherence to the Fes resolutions relating to the Gulf war and to the Arab stand toward that war. The summit reminds everyone that Iran's continuation of the war cannot help but make Arab states reconsider their relations with Iran and take the necessary steps to implement this.

The conference was also clear and firm in underlining the pan-Arab responsibility for protecting Palestinian camps in Lebanon. The communique urges the Lebanese Government and the PLO to coordinate and cooperate to protect these camps and to reach an understanding regarding Palestinian affairs in Lebanon. This stand came as an expression of the rejection of claims that discussing the situation of Palestinians there is an interference in Lebanese domestic affairs.

Thus, we can say that the final communique of the Casablanca emergency Arab summit expresses a clear fact, that is, that the summit was a victory for Arab positiveness.

'Arafat Arrives 13 Aug After Sanaa Visit

JN130533 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Amman from Sanaa last night after a 2-day visit to the YAR during which he met with YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Karami, Soviet Envoy Discuss Bilateral Relations

NC130920 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami discussed the general situation in Lebanon and the south in particular with Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov this morning. Karami and Soldatov also reviewed bilateral relations and the signing of the economic agreement between Lebanon and the Soviet Union.

Birri on W. Beirut Shelling, Cabinet Meeting

NC121454 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Nabih Birri said this afternoon: The security situation was criminally exacerbated yesterday, beginning with the southern suburb and reaching deep into West Beirut. We refer this situation to the person who claims that he can provide security for a Cabinet session. Birri added: Do they believe that dialogue can be useful if carried out in this manner?

On the possibility of holding a Cabinet session and what the most suitable premises for the meeting would be, Birri said: The Chamber of Deputies' sessions are taking place normally. Why does not the Presidency make a sacrifice for the sake of the country and allow the Cabinet to meet in Mansur Palace? Birri concluded: We hope that the separation of powers will not be used as an excuse.

Birri contacted Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov this afternoon. He also received telephone calls from Jean 'Ubayd and Jean Samahah.

On Attending Cabinet Meeting

NC121456 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] An informed source has affirmed that, during their contacts with their allies in Beirut, Syrian Officials stressed the need for convening the Lebanese Cabinet. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad discussed this matter with Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt during his recent meeting with them.

It has been learned that Minister Birri agreed in principle to attend the Cabinet meetings while Minister Junblatt continued to take a negative stand.

Islamic Front Issues Policy Statement in Sidon

NC121223 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 9 Aug 85 p 6

[Text] Sidon — The Islamic Front [al-jabhah al-islamiyah] has convened a news conference in Sidon, the first since its establishment 2 months ago. At this conference, the Islamic Front announced its position regarding current developments in general and defined its future aspirations. Attending the conference were Shaykh Mahir Mahmud, official spokesman for the Islamic Front and member of the Muslim Ulema Grouping; Shaykh Muharram al-'Arifi, Islamic Front secretary; Shaykh 'Afif al-Nabulsi; Shaykh Ghazi Hunaynah; Shaykh 'Abd al-Halim Zaydan; Dr Ibrahim 'Atwi; Dr 'Ali al-Shaykh 'Ammar; and Mas'ab Haydar.

Shaykh al-'Arifi read the following statement by the Islamic Front: "The Islamic arena is now experiencing an acute conflict between two contradictory courses. On the one hand there is coexistence with the arrogant international policy and international Judaism represented by the usurper Zionist entity, a course adopted by official Arab regimes and forces. There also exists an Islamic course, which rejects all forms of coexistence with the Zionist entity.

"Successive developments have recently disclosed international and regional efforts moving in two directions. The first seeks a political settlement in response to Reagan's initiative, by which a number of Arab regimes and Palestinian forces have been enmeshed in closing the file on the Palestinian issue. The second course seeks a cosmetic and temporary settlement for the Lebanese situation by retaining actual partition and cantonization within the framework of a state that is unified only in form, and by retaining certain figureheads. This facade of unified authority is intended to replace emirates, shaykhdoms, and a return to last century's sectarian provinces. The efforts being made to find sectarian interlocutors, Muslims and Christians, fall within this context."

Shaykh al-'Arifi also announced the "rejection of all political solutions aimed at coexistence with or recognition of the Zionist entity." He considered the Casablanca Arab summit to be "part of the policy of total subservience to imperialist countries." He called for "adopting a course of armed struggle against the Zionist entity and for confronting the regional policy of the big powers."

Regarding Lebanon, Al-'Arifi rejected "all cosmetic solutions that would maintain the formula of a sectarian Lebanese system. Such a formula constitutes a system of privileges for the Maronite minority, which usurps the Muslims' rights and ignores their existence." Al-'Arifi urged the people "not to get carried away with false claims suggesting that the sectarian Phalangist militias have dissociated themselves from the Zionists and to reject any results originating from the recent Ihdin meeting [between former President Sulayman Franjiyah and Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Elie Hubayqah]." He warned Muslims against "responding to calls for religious segregation." He considered Lebanon to be an "indivisible part of the Islamic nation which extends throughout the world." He pointed to the necessity for "confronting all attempts to kindle internecine fighting in Sidon," and stressed "the importance of a call to declare Friday a weekly holiday, thereby demonstrating unity, cohesion, and obedience to God's laws."

Phalangists Sees Cause for Concern in Shelling

NC121824 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Phalangist Party leader Dr Elie Karamah has reported that the party's Political Bureau and Central Council discussed yesterday's indiscriminate shelling of harmless areas. He said this shelling had caused extreme concern. Dr Karamah questioned whether dialogue could be achieved through acts of aggression against innocent citizens, particuarly since past experience had proven that problems can never be resolved through violence.

Dr Karamah expressed concern over the situation in Zahlah, saying that the pressure imposed on a large segment of the city's residents is a serious precedent which is not serving the interests of the people of Zahlah and Lebanon's unity.

The conferees noted with surprise that each time the president pays a visit to Damascus, the security situation deteriorates, regardless of the positive atmosphere that prevails during these visits. The last visit, in particular, was characterized by a determination to begin a dialogue in light of realistic proposal made by President al-Jumayyil following the Damascus summit. This dialogue would constitute sound basis for any understanding among the Lebanese people.

The conferees noted that the Shtawrah statement as well as the irrational stands taken by both Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri will neither lead to accord nor to any understanding, particularly Birri's calls for changing the regime and purging Lebanon. The conferees added: It seems that the survival of Lebanon depends on the whimsy of a particular individual or sect.

The Phalangist Party leader emphasized that Lebanon was established on the basis of the will of its children and that it will survive. He noted that dialogue remains the best means for bringing this will about. Dr Karamah urged the Christian spiritual and political leaders to close ranks to confront dangers and coming events.

Hezbollah Statement Views Solution to Crisis

NC121843 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] In a statement issued this evening, Hezbollah expresses reservations regarding any solution to the Lebanese crisis put forward by any party that does not involve the eradication of imperialist hegemony and the complete elimination of Israel. Hezbollah said in the statement that the only solution that can be discussed during the present phase is one based on confrontation with the United States and Israel and their agents, and one that ensures the establishment of a society of resistance that is not subservient to any of the imperialist axes.

Hezbollah Denounces 'Search Operations' in Tyre

NC130635 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] In a statement distributed in Beirut, Hezbollah has denounced what it called search operations being carried out by suspect elements, backed by local forces, in many villages in the Tyre District. These villages are under Amal movement control. The statement, which did not mention the Amal movement by name, referred to robberies which have taken place in the houses of some senior religious leaders and schools teaching the Koran. The statement adds that the operation to collect arms from the mujahidin is being carried out by elements which admit that those arms are the same used in the battle against the Zionist occupier. What is more bewildering is the fact that two high-ranking officials in the area have supervised these operations.

Hezbollah added that these facts, which have emerged as a result of implementing the security agreements, show the extent of Israeli penetration into the ranks of the Amal movement. They also reveal the great follies that have been committed against the mujahidin.

Hezbollah appealed to religious officials and wise men to stop these suspect practices and to expose and bring to trial the agents of Israel who exist in their ranks. Otherwise, Hezbollah will be forced to issue an order to prevent such practices, whatever the reason for them may be.

Amal, Palestinians Clash in Beirut Camps Areas

NC130603 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Clashes involving the use of machineguns and rockets took place between Palestinian and Amal gunmen around the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps in West Beirut at 2300 last night. The clashes continued into the early hours of this morning and then abated. The area is now tense and sporadic exchanges of fire are taking place.

Beirut Clashes, Amal 11 Aug Losses Reported

NC121526 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Clashes with heavy and medium-caliber weapons have been taking place along the old commercial markets combat lines in Beirut since 1530 today. Al-Hadath has been the target of machinegun fire originating from Al-Murayjah.

Meanwhile, security sources have told the Voice of Lebanon that the response to the indiscriminate shelling of the eastern area last night caused the destruction of a rocket launcher belonging to the Amal Movement. The rocket launcher was positioned near the Al-Kurami mosque on the road to the airport. An antiaircraft gun emplacement located at the Holiday Inn also sustained a direct hit. Hasan al-Sahili, military official of the Amal movement, was killed in the hotels area.

Roundup of 11-12 Aug Shelling

NC121804 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Excerpts] According to security reports, the shelling that has taken place during the past two nights, has claimed the lives of 5 people and wounded 25 others. However, unofficial sources estimate the number of those killed at 10 and those wounded at 46. Hospital sources have been quoted as saying that 14 dead and 75 wounded were brought to the hospitals.

The mad shelling that caught innocent citizens by surprise in their homes at 0130 today brought back memories of the destructive war and the nights of black violence. Observers have noticed that new and sophisticated weapons have been introduced in this war. These weapons were used in the indistriminate shelling of the residential areas deep inside East and West Beirut, as if the lives of the people had become proving grounds to test the effectiveness of these sophisticated weapons.

As of 0130 today, violent clashes have taken place along the contact lines in the capital and its southern suburb. Flares have also been seen. Artillery shells, estimated by some sources at the rate of 3 shells per minute, fell deep inside the residential areas. The shelling caused heavy material damage to scores of houses and cars in addition to many casualties.

The targets of the shelling were Al-Manarah, 'Ayn al-Muraysah, the Normandy, the American University, St. George, Burj al-Murr, Zuqaq al-Balat, Ra's al-Nab', the vicinity of the Arab University, Abu Shakir, Qasqas, and Al-Tariq al-Jadidah. It was reported that 35 shells fell in the Abu Shakir area, west of the Al-Najmah Club, causing several fires in Abu Shakir, Al-Tariq al-Jadidah, and Zuqaq al-Balat. The al-Jihad building in the vicinity of the Al-Najmah Club sustained heavy damage. The seventh floor of the building was completely destroyed. The Al-Khudari and Rabas buildings were also hit. Four floors of the Rabas building were destroyed. Three floors of the Khalid building were also damaged. This was in addition to the heavy losses in cars and in the Al-Turk and 'Aytani buildings. A member of the Shumaysani family was wounded in Al-Tariq al-Jadidha.

In the eastern areas, shells hit Al-Ashrafiyah, Al-Dawrah, Al-Hadath, B'abda, Al-Hazimiyah, Sinn al-Fil, Badaru, Al-'Adliyah, 'Ayn al-Rummanah, Sibnay, Kafr Shima, Al-Nab'ah, Al-Antoniyah, Al-Fayyadiyah, Al-Dikwanah, Al-Mukallis, Al-Judaydah, Al-Bawshariyah, Al-Saluni, Zuq Musbih, Dar'un, and Harisa.

According to security reports, the deterioration in the security situation began in Beirut's southern suburb at 1220 yesterday when three shells fell on Mahallat 'Ayn al-Sikhah in Burj al-Barajinah, killing two people and wounding five others.

A shell fell on the American University campus at 1935 yesterday. The University administration announced this morning that the shell killed Jihad al-Far and Hasan Haraki and wounded four students, two seriously.

The American University administration announced that classes will be suspended from 1000 to 1200 tomorrow, Tuesday, in mourning for the dead and in denunciation of the incident.

The American University students today called for a 1-hour sit-in at the West Hall building on the university campus at 1000 tomorrow. The university's acting president, Dr Lutfi Diyah, and the university's deans, professors, and employees will participate in the sit-in in denunciation of this painful incident.

According to a security report, a shell reached Juniyah at 0100 today. No casualties were reported. Al-Hadath, B'abda, and mountainous and coastal areas of Al-Matn also came under shelling. Elen Najib Ma'luli and Dany George Sabbagh were killed and two other persons wounded. At 0200 today, two shells fell on Zuq Musbih, one shell fell on Jisr Bayrut, and four shells fell on installations of the internal security forces institute in Al-Warwar. Earlier, between 0200 and 0300 today, shells fell on Al-Ashrafiyah, including one on the internal security forces directorate general, causing material damage. Several shells also fell on Al-Tariq al-Jadidah.

At 0600 today, intensive contacts led to a halt in the violence. Firing ceased on combat lines in the capital and its southern suburb. There has been normal traffic through the Museum-Al-Barbir, Qasqas-Al-Masalahlih, and Al-Kafa'at -Al-Murayjah crossings. Meanwhile, guarded calm prevails along the combat lines, interrupted every now and then by intermittent sniper fire.

Beirut, Mountain Areas Shelled

NC122008 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Four mortar shells fell on the Al-Tayyunah area at 2125 today. Three artillery shells landed on the Mar Taqla al-Hazimiyah area at 2005. Earlier, two shells fell on the Sodeco area while four other shells fell on Al-Fayyadiyah.

In the mountain, two shells were fired at Qal'at Al-Hisn from Kayfun at 2130. Meanwhile, machinegun fire is now being directed from 'Aytat and the western neighborhood at Suq al-Gharb.

The Kafr Shima al-Shuwayfat combat line has been the scene of exchanges of medium-and heavy- caliber machinegun fire as of 2000.

Resistance Groups Attack Enemy in South

NC101754 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] A group of the National Resistance border strip forces attacked a position held by agent Lahd militia in the Tayr Harfa-Al-Jibbayn area at 0100 today. The group used 60-mm mortars, rockets, and automatic weapons. The 45-minute attack inflicted material and human losses. The group returned safely to base. Soon after, the occupation forces and their agents searched the villages of Majdal Zun, Al-'Izziyah, Al-Jiwar, and Jidar al-Mansuri. They carried heavy-caliber machineguns and tanks.

At 0430 today, the Martyrs Hasan Dawud, Hasan Jadid, and Fadlallah Muhsin group fired four katyusha rockets at positions held by the enemy forces and their agents on Jabal Safi radar center. The group scored direct hits, inflicting a number of casualties. About 30 minutes later, the same group attacked the same position using automatic weapons and RPG's, killing seven men and wounding another four. They also destroyed a 50 caliber machinegun emplacement.

At 1000 today, the three martyrs group used 82-mm mortars to shell a position held by the occupation forces and the Lahd militia on the Sujud hills, scoring direct hits. The group destroyed two armored personnel carriers and two 50-caliber machinegun emplacements, and set fire to all the tents in the position. An Israeli military helicopter arrived at the scene to search for the resistance fighters and to transport the casualties. The group returned safely to base.

Following the three operations, the enemy forces and their agents carried out arbitrary operations, indiscriminately shelling Al-Luwayzah, Jarju', 'Arab Salim, ('Ayn Buswar), and Jba' for 2 hours. An Israeli enemy mechanized force, supported by Lahd militiamen, raided Majdal Zun last night and detained a number of young men. They also blew up several houses.

Liberation Army Attacks Lahd Position in South

NC121354 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Guarded calm now prevails on the Lib'a, 'Ayn al-Mir, and Kafr Falus combat lines in the south following an exchange of artillery fire between units of the Popular Liberation Army — Martyr Ma'ruf Sa'd Forces, and Antoine Lahd militiamen. The exchange, which began last night, continued until this morning.

The information office of the Popular Liberation Army had earlier stated that one of its groups last night carried out an operation against Lahd militiamen in Al-Tallat al-Bayda' in Kafr Falus, destroying a vehicle and a 50-caliber machinegun emplacement, killing or wounding those who were in the targeted area.

In another development, an Israeli occupation force armed with heavy and medium-caliber machineguns early this morning combed the outskirts of the town of Habbush, Jisr al-Sitt Zubaydah, and Mahallat al-Mi'dhanah east of the town of Kafr Rumman. Three farmers were injured during these operations, which were backed by Israeli helicopters.

Israeli Shelling Forces Town's Evacuation

NC121925 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] According to reports from the south, some inhabitants of Majdal Zun in the district of Tyre left the town for neighboring villages after Israeli forces stormed Majdal Zun. Their homes suffered serious damage as a result of Israeli shelling of the town.

Resistance Group Attacks Patrol in South

NC130947 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] The Martyr Hisham 'Abbas Group attacked an Israeli armored patrol on the 'Aramta-Al-Rayhan Road at dawn this morning. In the raid, which involved the use of automatic weapons and rockets, an enemy jeep and armored personnel carrier were damaged and all their passengers were either killed or wounded.

Press Comments on Casablanca Meeting, Results

AL-BA'TH Commentary

JN121147 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 12 Aug 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Summit Sponsor Reveals the Hidden Secrets", the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* says: The Casablanca summit sponsor has relieved his summit partners from the responsibility of decisionmaking and has volunteered to be like Al-Sadat in his treasonous courage. The Moroccan king, who is accustomed to surprising the Arabs, whether by participating in the preparations for Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, or by sponsoring the first Zionist conference to be held on Arab territory, surprised his summit partners by adopting a plan for conciliation with Israel.

The surprise for those partners did not lie in the position presented by the Moroccan king, but in the timing. It coincided with that summit's communique whose ink had not had time to dry and before its signatories had left Moroccan territory. Consequently, the Casablanca summit sponsor has revealed the secret decision which he discussed for many hours with his Jordanian counterpart and his twin in the betrayal of the pan-Arab action, Yasir 'Arafat.

AL-BA'TH says: What the summit has revealed, is the fact that the Jordanian king, with the same degree of frankness and clarity, affirmed to those attending this summit, his determination to proceed with his plan whether empowered to do so by those present or not. Therefore, the call for the summit was in itself a U.S.-reactionary decision designed and formulated in advance. The objectives of the summit call were not in harmony with the simplest features of affiliation to the Arab nation and homeland. In this respect, we do not think King Hassan II was voicing only his position when he proposed his mediation between the Arabs and Israel. Those present at the summit must have given their opinions after being consulted. This is enough to affirm that hidden behind the ambiguous formula of the Casablanca summit communique, and hidden behind the double meaning of its resolutions, are agreements that are no less dangerous to the Arabs than the Al-Sadatist course. Undoubtedly, the summit's sponsor, the one who hosted the Zionist conference on Moroccan terrerritoy, was only speaking on behalf of the one who stood before the revelers [summar] of that summit to prevent even the mere discussion of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the achievements of the Lebanese people's heroic deeds in the south. 'Arafat, who exchanged the Palestinian rifle for Kahane's charm [sihr] and Peres' plan, is interested in not letting the Arabs recall the value of sacrifice and martyrdom.

In conclusion, *AL-BA'TH* says: Now, that the Casablanca summit sponsor has revealed his intentions and inclinations, and after the Jordanian king has also revealed his intentions and inclinations, it has become obvious that the summit was only convened to create a more tragic and shaky Arab situation. It is also evident that the talk about reconciliation committees is only a form of capitalizing on Arabism which was renounced by those creeping toward the thresholds of the White House and the Zionist Knesset. Arab reconciliation cannot be achieved at the expense of the most sacred pan-Arab cause. Arab solidarity cannot be achieved through a U.S. decision. He who has transferred himself into a mediator between his nation and the usurpers of its rights cannot work for the sake of his nation's destiny. The axes of defeatism who have assumed that their capitulation is the strongest trend are imagining things because the decision to defend the land is the decision of those who own the militant rifle and the firm pan-Arab ideology, and who stand as a protective wall for the Arab nation and its soil, considering liberation a goal and martyrdom an end for the sake of both the Arab territory and people.

AL-THAWRAH Commentary

JN130946 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0717 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus, 13 Aug (SANA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* has accused the Jordanian and the Iraqi regimes and 'Arafat's deviationist clique of trying to urge the Arab countries to support their capitulationist steps, to peddle the Amman agreement, to open the doors before the new phase of Camp David, and to provide an Arab cover for the liquidation conspiracy.

In its editorial today, the newspaper says that the capitulationist axis thought they could achieve this objective through the emergency summit. However, the summit's final communique reveals that this axis did not succeed in luring the Arab countries into adopting the new phase of Camp David which is represented by the Amman agreement. Hence, there were differences inside the emergency summit between those who adhere to the Fes summit resolutions and those who adhere to Camp David.

The newspaper indicates that the Arab nation is fully aware of the fact that the Camp David conspiracy and its old tools represented by the Egyptian regime, and its new tools represented by the Jordanian and the Iraqi regimes as well as 'Arafat's deviationist clique are directly responsible for all the previous and current Arab tragedies, conflicts, and divisions. It says that what is required on the Arab level in the present phase is to besiege the capitulationist move and to bridle it, and to confront the dangers that the conspiracy of the capitulationist axis and its involvement in the U.S. and Israeli schemes may pose to the Arab nation.

Concluding, *AL-THAWRAH* affirms that the two agent regimes in Baghdad and Amman as well as the 'Arafatist clique of deviation will not be able to peddle the liquidatory plot or carry out the tasks assigned to them by the United States and Israel. The new developments have confirmed the correctness of Sryia's position and analysis of events. These developments have also affirmed Syria's concern for joint Arab action within a clear and definite framework to rally Arab resources and potentials against the Zionist enemy. The same developments have exposed to the Arab nation the extent of the dangers and harm posed to the Arab nation and its causes as well as to the joint Arab action as a result of the efforts of the sides to the capitulationist axis.

Khaddam Receives Coordination Committee Team

JN121758 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] At 1530 today Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received a delegation of the joint coordination committee entrusted with implementation of the Damascus agreement on the Palestinian camps in Beirut. The delegation included Akram Shu'ayb, Haytham Jum'ah, Madin 'Abd al-Samad, Fadl Shururu, Abu 'Ali Mahdi, Ibrahim Baddah, and Major Nassar Faraj. They reviewed the Damascus agreement articles that have been implemented and assessed the previous phase and missions to be carried out in the forthcoming phase.

Anniversary Greetings Exchanged With Cuban Leaders

Al-Asad, Castro Greetings

JN121450 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1405 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus, 12 Aug (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad and Cuban President Fidel Castro Today exchanged congratulatory cables on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Syria and Cuba. In his cable President al-Asad affirmed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and Cuba have developed during the last 20 years and achieved mutual benefit for the two peoples in their joint struggle against world imperialism and its allies. He indicated Syria's eagerness to continue and expand these relations. He said: We in Syria express our gratitude for Cuba's stands under your leadership — stands that support our struggle against the Israeli aggression backed by U.S. imperialism as well as our efforts to acheive a just peace in our region, a peace that would regain rights, return territories to their owners, and end the aggression.

President al-Asad pointed out that Cuba has played and is playing an important role within the Nonaligned Movement and within the framework of the Third World countries. He pointed out that Cuba has a prominent role in support of the liberation struggle of the Latin American peoples. President al-Asad expressed his conviction that the forthcoming years will offer wide possibilities to further promote relations between Syria and Cuba and bolster efforts to participate with all Third World peoples to create a new world devoid of aggression, injustice, exploitation, and racism.

President Castro pointed out that the relations of brotherhood between Syria and Cuba that have existed for the last 20 years gave an opportunity to exchange viewponts and adopt joint stands in UN bodies and the Nonaligned Movement in defense of the principles and rights of the developing countries. He reiterated his support for the Syrian people's just struggle against the Zionist threats and aggression and against U.S. imperialism aimed at imposing solutions that serve their ambitions to dominate the region. At the end of his cable, President Castro expressed his determination to continue promoting and bolstering bilateral relations.

Foreign Ministers' Messages

JN121306 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus — On the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Syria and Cuba, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Isidoro Malmierca have exchanged congratulatory messages on the occasion.

In his message, Faruq al-Shar' asserted the importance of promoting relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, peoples, and parties. He explained the great achievements of our people under President Hafiz al-Asad in the economic, social, and cultural development and the Syrian people's confrontation of imperialist and Zionist aggression on our nation. The foreign minister expressed Syria's admiration for the fraternal Cuban people's great achievements and their firm stands against imperialist aggression on the Latin American people.

Malmierca asserted the Cuban people's solidarity with the Syrian people in their firm stand against Zionist-imperialist aggression aimed at imposing settlements that guaranteee imperialist and Zionist interests in the region. He welcomed our people's struggle to guarantee Arab rights. He asserted that Syrian-Cuban relations are an example to be followed by developing and nonaligned countries.

Regional Soviet Party Committee Received

JN111615 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1528 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus, 11 Aug (SANA) — Comrade Muhammad Khalifah, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command and head of the Culture and Party Preparation Bureau, received here today the CPSU delegation currently visiting Syria led by Comrade Foteyev, first secretary of the Chechen-Ingush Oblast Party Committee. Talks dealt with the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPSU and ways to promote them so as to serve their joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaries.

Comrade Khalifah explained developments of the situation in the Arab region, particularly the Palestine question, and Syria's firm and principled stand toward them. He affirmed Syria's firm stand under President Hafiz al-Asad against imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary schemes as well as against the capitulationist steps led by the course of deviation represented in Husayn and 'Arafat. He voiced the Ba'th Party's appreciation for the stands of support that the friendly Soviet Union is adopting toward our just causes.

Comrade Foteyev voiced his thanks and appreciation for the effective role Syria is playing under President al-Asad in the confrontation of imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary schemes.

100 Shi'ite Detainees Released From 'Atlit 13 Aug

TA130622 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0557 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Another 100 Shi'ites detained in 'Atlit were released this morning. An additional 250 still remain in detention. Our correspondent Qobi Mandel this morning witnessed the release process and has called us from the 'Atlit detention center:

The release of the 101 [as heard] Lebanese detainees was again covered by the communications media, especially the foreign ones. However, the scope was much smaller this time, with only about 20 photographers and television teams.

At nearly 0800, the first group of released detainees left for the buses, three all in all, which waited on the grounds of the jail. Most of them were Shi'ites, the majority of whom wore beards. They left with their hands on their heads and were handcuffed in the buses. Yesterday — so we have heard — when the preparations for the release were at their height, the detainees sang homeland songs and each also received a personal letter.

The three buses with the detainees are now leaving the jail for the security zone; the Shi'ites will later be released in Ra's al-Bayyadah. Approximately 250 detainees will remain in jail, but they too will be released according to the state of security in southern Lebanon.

Defense Establishment Pursues Expulsion of Ziyad

TA130442 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The defense establishment has decided to go ahead with its plans to deport Fatah member Khalil Abu Ziyad. This is in spite of recommendations from the military advisory board that the deportation should be reconsidered. Jerry Cheslow has the story:

[Begin recording] Israeli defense sources say they have enough on Khalil Abu Ziyad to convince the High Court of Justice that he should be expelled for subversive activity. The decision to press on with the deportation was taken last night after a day of discussions involving the defense minister, the government coordinator for the territories, and the head of Central Command, General Amnon Shahaq, who signed the original deportation order. [End recording]

Mubarak Promises Summit for Arbitration

TA130846 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
13 Aug 85 pp 1, 14

[Report by Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat, Arye Tzimuqi, Orli Azulay-Katz, Gad Becker, and Smadar Peri]

[Excerpt] "If we do not deal with Tabah now, then when?" This is the gist of a verbal message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, conveyed early this week.

The urgent nature of this message — which suggests that now is the time to solve the Tabah problem and thus renew the impetus of the peace process — was the reason behind Peres' demand that the Tabah issue be transferred to arbitration immediately, even though he knows this entails the risk of bringing about disbandment of the national unity government.

It transpires that the message was relayed to Peres by a high-level Egyptian official, who gave the message to an Israeli minister, who in turn gave it to Peres. According to an Egyptian source, Mubarak's initiative results from the failure of the Casablanca summit. After it became known that Kings Hassan and Husayn, as well as Yasir 'Arafat, cannot revive the political process, Mubarak reached the conclusion that this is the right time to prove to the Arab world that he is the only leader who can advance the political process.

The condition is that Israel agree to arbitration on Tabah; immediately following this, Mubarak will agree to hold a summit with Peres, during which another summit. which would include Husayn as well, is possible. The Egyptian ambassador will return to Israel, and there will be normalization of bilateral relations. Mubarak believes this will also pave the way to solving the Palestinian problem.

It should be noted that Shim'on Peres — with 'Ezer Weizman's encouragement — is not far from Mubarak's position on these issues. The urgent desire of Peres, Weizman, and Shahal to bring Tabah to arbitration should be understood against the background of Mubarak's message.

Soviet Diplomat Says USSR Wants Improved Relations

TA130849 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
13 Aug 85 p 1

[Report by Arye Tzimuqi]

[Text] A high-ranking Soviet diplomat has told FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl that the new Soviet leadership intends to take steps toward improving relations with China and Israel. This was told to our correspondent by a well-informed source.

The Soviet diplomat also hinted that the new Soviet leadership is willing to launch a dialogue with the West and with Israel. However, it is still thoroughly studying the foreign policy problems.

Rabin Comments on Peace With Egypt, Negotiations

TA121552 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1405 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said today that everything must be done to warm up the cold peace with Egypt, as long as Egypt for its part wishes the same. Minister Rabin spoke this afternoon before a large group of Jewish students from the United States. In his address, he referred to security problems, the budget, and peace negotiations. Our correspondent Gay Pines brings us excerpts of his remarks:

[Begin recording][Rabin, in English] I believe we have to do [this], as long as we will find a mutual response on the part of Egypt toward the cold peace between Egypt and Israel. No doubt cold peace is much better than any war.

[Pines, translates the above and continues] Minister Rabin, speaking before Jewish students from the United States and Canada, presented them with the country's survival problem. He added that efforts must be made to try to negotiate with Jordan. On the peace efforts, he said:

[Rabin, in English] The possibility that the United States will send an official envoy to meet a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that will include members of the PLO is contradictory to all what we believe. I don't believe it will advance the cause of peace. I would say the opposite: It will strengthen and encourage the PLO.

[Pines translates the above] [End recording]

Egyptian Charge Stresses Importance of Tabah Issue

TA121617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, has said that his country believes that the Tabah issue is the key not only to improving bilateral relations, but also to the continuation of the peace process. He told our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar that Egypt and Israel are continuing to hold contacts on the Tabah issue. Muhammad Basyuni refused to comment on the dispute within Israel on Tabah, saying this is Israel's internal affair.

Shamir Interviewed on Tabah, Murphy's Arrival

TA130610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Shalom Qital, by telephone, and Shim'on Schiffer, at Shamir's residence in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] [Qital] The national unity government is dispute-ridden again. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres wants the government to discuss and decide on this dispute with Vice Prime Minister Shamir over the way to solve the Tabah issue. The prime minister's confidants last night told our political correspondent that Peres does not intend to agree to a continued freeze in relations with Egypt. Reference is to a political package deal which Shamir initially agreed to but later rejected, when it was submitted to the Inner Cabinet, the prime minister's confidants said. Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is the guest of this morning's newsreel. Good morning to you, sir. The prime minister's confidants accuse you of retracting your agreement to a package deal. What is your reaction?

[Shamir] First, allow me to say it is very strange for me to talk of Tabah this morning. We received a report that the U.S. Government has, despite everything, decided to send Murphy to the Middle East, to make this dangerous move which may involve a meeting between Murphy and a Jordanian-PLO delegation. This is an extremely serious move which may have grave implications for peace and security in the region. The U.S. Government has decided to make this move despite the Israeli Government's clear opposition. I believe that at the moment we should muster all of Israel's political power to foil this move and avoid the dangers it entails.

[Qital] I will give you an opportunity to comment on this issue. However, we would first like to talk about Tabah. I understand you disagree with the prime minister on this issue, as reflected in your remarks as well. How do you intend to cope with this — simply by saying: Let us deal with Murphy and drop the Tabah issue?

[Shamir] Look, I only wanted to say that the Tabah issue is far from important when compared to the danger inherent in this move with which we must cope today. As for Tabah, let me explain the Likud's position, rather than my own, as reflected in the government. First, it is not true that I agreed to some sort of a deal and retracted my agreement. This is not the case. When an Israeli delegation left to discuss the Tabah issue, I said it was impossible for us to only discuss one single disputed issue between us and Egypt — a matter to which Egypt, in particular, attaches importance — and not deal with all matters pertaining to bilateral relations. The delegation indeed dealt with all the issues, but one should not view this as a package deal. I am firmly opposed to allowing Egypt to make the implementation of its commitments according to the peace treaty conditional on a single issue which it views as important.

[Qital] Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is at the vice prime minister's house. Good morning to you.

[Schiffer] Good morning. Mr Shamir, you are aware of the fact that the prime minister decided that the Tabah issue be placed on the government and the national agenda; you are also aware that he will also insist that this issue be brought to the government for a decision. Will you also oppose a decision on the issue by the government?

[Shamir] I am not aware that the prime minister decided to bring this matter to the government for a discussion. This runs counter to the agreement between the Likud and the Alignment which underlies the establishment of this government. First, let me explain the position on Tabah.

[Schiffer] But first, Mr Shamir, are you aware of the possibility that the Tabah affair can lead to the dissolution of the national unity government? This is already reflected today in remarks by Alignment leaders. Minister Shahal, for example, said that Yitzhaq Shamir does not understand the peace treaty with Egypt, while other ministers also speak on behalf of the prime minister on this issue.

[Shamir] I heard all of these unfounded and illogical remarks. My position, the Likud's position, on the Tabah issue is absolutely compatible with the terminology and agreements laid down in the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. It is not by accident that the formulation covering this issue in the peace treaty, as well as in the special agreement we signed with Egypt on 25 April 1982, is that matters of this sort, if disputed, will be settled through negotiations, conciliation, or arbitration, in this order. We stand by what was written in the agreement and in the peace treaty. To say that the peace treaty compels us to accept the Egyptian position is a result of misunderstanding or lack of knowledge of what is written in the peace treaty and in the agreement, or a stupid attempt to publicly support the Egyptian Government's position against the clear-cut official position of the Israeli Government.

[Qital] Well, Mr Shamir, at the beginning of the interview we heard your great reservations about the U.S. position and Mr Mruphy's trip. As you will surely meet with Murphy, what do you intend to tell him?

[Shamir] I repeated my position to U.S. representatives on a number of occasions. However, let us first clarify that this is not my position alone. Last night, and also during his last visit to Washington, the defense minister expressed his unequivocal opposition to the U.S. move. The prime minister also expressed his opposition to this move on several occasions. This, therefore, is the official position of the Israel Government, which is opposed to any meeting between a U.S. representative and a Jordanian-PLO delegation — a meeting which, in itself, is tantamount to recognizing the PLO. This is indeed this organization's objective in attending this meeting. I was astounded to hear the statement by some U.S. official, who said that this was only Shamir's position. This is not correct. This is the position of the Israeli Government, and I am sure this is also the position of the Israeli people. We should vigorously prepare ourselves to fight against this.

[Schiffer] Mr Shamir, the senior U.S. official may be referring to the fact that the prime minister has already repeatedly announced that, in his opinion, at least two of the Palestinian representatives are also acceptable to him and can certainly be talked with. Why, in fact, should we not seek a dialogue with representatives of the territories who will be part of this delegation?

[Shamir] This has nothing to do with the Israeli position against talks between the Americans and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. When I say Palestinian, I am referring to PLO representatives in this case. The prime minister once expressed himself about the participation of some Palestinans but, at the same time, he clearly said the Israeli Government is opposed to this move. When the Israeli ambassador in Washington yesterday met with the U.S. secretary of state and raised our objections to this move, Shultz accepted this as the official stance of the Israeli Government and did not even try to present this as the position of the Israeli foreign minister alone.

U.S. Expected To Apologize for Remarks on Shamir

TA130634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Washington will apologize for remarks attributed to a senior U.S. Administration official to the effect that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir does not express Israel's position in his opposition to a preparatory dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Our political correspondent has learned that the official in question is Richard Murphy's deputy, and that there have been contacts between Jerusalem and Washington on this issue during the last few hours. The U.S. State Department will issue the apology today.

Reasons for Murphy's Mission Assessed

TA130810 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0505 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] Jerusalem believes that Richard Murphy is arriving here, first and foremost, in order to check out matters in the wake of the Casablanca summit, and perhaps to continue the process of bargaining over the composition of the Palestinian list for the negotiations, as well as the conditions for the expected meeting between him and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. It is still too early to talk of a meeting itself.

Israelis who last week conferred with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead, who was visiting the region, got the impression that the Americans are determined to hold the meeting, despite the numerous, weekly protests heard from Jerusalem, as Husayn is apparently unprepared to give the Americans a new list. It seems that Washington will choose three or four personages from the seven names it was presented with, and the meeting will be held with them. In any event, the United States still wants to ensure a follow-up to this meeting, either in the form of PLO recognition of Israel and Resolution 242 or in the form of negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which is acceptable to Jerusalem. The U.S. political effort is apparently focused on this point.

As for the Israeli reaction, this depends on the interlocutor in Jerusalem. In principle, Israel is opposed to the preliminary meeting, but the tone and sometimes the content as well are different in the Prime Minister's Office and the foreign minister's office. In general, Israel is not surprised. It seems that Israel has few, if any, tools to dissuade the Americans from their intention to meet with the joint delegation.

Sanyurah on Meeting With Murphy, Arab Summit

TA130829 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0505 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Hanna Sanyurah, the editor of the *AL-FAJR* daily and one of the members of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, is leaving for Amman today. He will only meet Murphy in the framework of the joint delegation. When will the meeting take place? In a talk with our correspondent, Sanyurah estimates that this may take place as early as within the coming 10 days. Our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck talked with Hanna Sanyurah this morning.

[Begin recording][Beck] Hanna Sanyurah planned his departure for Amman before the U.S. Administration announced Murphy's present trip to the region. Thus, according to Sanyurah, no meeting between the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Murphy has yet been scheduled. However, Sanyurah says that in view of his appointment as a member of this delegation, he will be glad to meet with Murphy if the U.S. side agrees to the meeting and the talks.

[Sanyurah — in English] As I have been nominated to be a member of the joint delegation, if the American side is ready to sit down and talk with this delegation, surely I'll gladly meet with Mr Murphy.

[Beck] If the meeting indeed takes place, it should be before the end of the month, because the Muslims mark the Feast of Immolation on 25 August. Therefore, according to Sanyurah's assessment, the meeting will take place within the next 10 days. As for the resolutions of the Casablanca summit with regard to the Husayn-'Arafat agreement, Sanyurah believes these were very positive because the representatives to the summit acknowledged the agreement as the mechanism which will move the Arab peace plan reached in the Fes summit. So, Sanyurah says, we have the go-ahead from this direction.

[Sanyurah — in English] Well, I think we can hear two voices coming out of the Israeli Cabinet right now: one, the voice of Mr Shamir, who opposes any meeting with the joint delegation; and just like the Americans have...

[Beck — interrupts, translates, and continues] As for the Israeli reactions, Sanyurah says two voices emanate from the Israeli Government, one being that of Shamir who is opposed to any meeting. However, as the Americans said in Washington yesterday, it seems that the key position is to wait and see. So, Sanyurah expressed the hope that the Amman meeting will indeed take place, and that further progress toward peace can be made.

Will you meet with Murphy personally? I asked Sanyurah, who gave me the following answer: I met him in Jeusalem in the past. If the meeting is in Jerusalem, I see this as a possibility, but if he is in Amman, such a meeting will only take place in the framework of the joint delegation. [End recording]

Shahal on Relations With Arab Countries, Peace

JN121720 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1430 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Energy and Infrastruture Minister Moshe Shahal has said that he believes this summer will witness developments that may lead to the improvement of relations between Israel and Egypt and may have positive effects on relations between Israel and the other Arab countries. Shahal made his statement during his tour of several bedouin villages in the Negev. Our correspondent accompanied him.

[Begin recording] [Hasan Abu Zayid] Shahal referred to President Husni Muharak's remarks during the summit on whether the Arab leaders had managed to achieve any progress in dealing with the Arab cause during the past 4 years since severing relations with Egypt.

[Moshe Shahal] The Arab Republic of Egypt has opted for the path of peace with us. Today we are reaping the fruit together. During the recent Arab summit in Casablanca, President Mubarak wondered if the Arab leaders had achieved any progress in dealing with the Arab cause during the past 4 years. President Mubarak, whom I respect and appreciate, believes that the path of peace is the only option.

[Abu Zayid] Shahal also said that he believes future developments will lead to the strengthening of Israeli- Egyptian relations and Israel's relations with the Arab world.

[Shahal] I believe that this summer will witness developments that will lead to the strengthening of Israeli-Egyptian relations. These developments will have a positive effect on Israeli relations with the Arab world.

[Abu Zayid] Shahal also appealed to King Husayn to enter into direct negotiations with the Israeli Government, especially at a time when the government is led by a personality who believes in the inevitability of the political solution and the need for direct negotiations.

[Shahal] I appeal to King Husayn, who is known for his bravery, acumen, and insight into the political situation in this part of the world, to take the appropriate steps to enter into direct negotiations with the Israeli Government, especially at a time when the Israeli Government is led by a personality who believes in the inevitability of a political solution and the need for direct negotiations. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will not agree on turning the government he is leading into a government of national defeatism which will refrain from shouldering its responsibilities and undermine the path of political solution. [End recording]

Rosenne: Israel 'Totally Objects' to Joint Talks

TA130435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Israel has informed the United States that it totally objects to any meeting between American representatives and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which includes members identified with the PLO. This was stated by Israel's ambassador to Washington, Me'ir Rosenne, during talks last night with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Rosenne said that such a meeting would give legitimatization to the PLO and harm the peace process. But the ambassador said that Isreal was ready for direct negotiations with Jordan.

Secretary Shultz repeated America's commitment not to recognize the PLO until the organization accepts Security Council Resolution 242, but he added that although he understands Israel's concerns, the United States does not rule out eventual talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

U.S. Warns Not To Oppose Joint Delegation Talks

TA130833 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] The United States has warned Israel not to oppose the meeting with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for fear that the PLO will revoke the promise it gave to recognize the UN

Security Council resolutions which call for the cessation of terror and recognition of Israel's right to exist. This warning was passed on to Israel by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead during his visit to Jerusalem. He said that King Husayn relayed the PLO's promise to the United States.

Peres Urged To Take Advantage of Arab Summit

TA111059 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Aug 85 p 7

[Commentary by Dan Margalit: "Not Just 'No' to Casablanca"]

[Text] The circumstances — success coupled with disappointment — hinder the formulation of a balanced Israeli reaction to the resolutions of the Casablanca summit. In any other country, the end of the war in Lebanon and the implementation of the economic plan would have increased the prime minister's freedom of action but that is not the case in Israel. Peres' rising popularity in public opinion polls has increased the determination of the Likud ministers — who are competing among themselves for extremism — to deprive him of another achievement.

These internal difficulties have been exacerbated by outside disappointment. The West realizes that a solution of the Tabah problem is a necessary key to entering negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Husni Mubarak is not helping Peres either. He has even gone back on several moderate clauses previously discussed by senior ministers and officials. The Americans, who have been going to Cairo on exploratory missions, have despaired. Mubarak wants either all or nothing, either arbitration or a complete break in contacts, and the United States has given up. The resolutions of the Casablanca summit also include several clauses which deepen Jerusalem's understandable frustration. The Alignment and the Likud, Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir, jointly reject the agreement between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat which is the political foundation of the summit. The political agreement between the two men was launded in Morocco but Israel considers it an obstacle. King Hassan was sent almost at once to Washington and Moscow to report on the summit's resolutions and Jerusalem objects to this balance between the superpowers which points in the direction of a peace conference with the participation of the Soviet Union. The tactical and pragmatical assessment of both Peres and Shamir is that the PLO has not abandoned the path of terror; exactly the opposite is true. They both know that the recent terrorist attacks were not perpetrated by the preoccupied and fatigued rejectionist front but were rather initiated by 'Arafat and his close associates. This knowledge is in line with the recent Israeli warnings to Husayn about his increasing cooperation with the PLO as reflected in the establishment of terrorist headquarters on Jordanian soil.

If that is all the Israeli Government can find in the Casablanca summit, then it can easily close ranks in totally rejecting it. The Likud would rejoice at such a prospect, but we hope Peres is listening to others and not just to his partners-rivals in the coalition. After all, not just one tune was played in the Moroccan city, there were others as well: a tactical dispute between Husayn and 'Arafat, the prolongation of which will help the prime minister encourage the Jordanian king's peace initiative; a general consensus that a political solution must be favored over an armed struggle to quell Israel; and the repudiation of the Syrian rejectioninst concept. Syria issued furious statements in the media but, at the same time, admitted that the Casablanca summit could to a certain extent be regarded as an achievement for the king and the PLO leader.

As far as Israel is concerned, the main point of the summit was King Husayn's feeling of urgency. In his address to the summit which reflected the general mood, the Jordanian ruler stressed that this is "the last opportunity," that this is "the last minute," and that "if not now, then when?" On this point, it seems that he was not only speaking for the Jordanian Government and the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria — most of whom favor his cooperation with the PLO — but also for most of the leaders who bothered to attend the deliberations in Casablanca.

People in the Likud tend to ignore or downplay the king's starting point. The Likud ministers are not thrilled about a compromise, either with the PLO or with Husayn. However, Peres has for many years advocated the approach that says that the Arab world will come to terms with the existence of the Jewish state when two basic conditions are fulfilled: when the Arabs despair of defeating Israel on the battlefield and when they stop believing that time is working for the Palestinians and against the Jews. The first condition has been fulfilled for many years and will remain a solid fact in the Middle East if Israel does not inflict damage on itself by eroding the strength and image of the IDF. The second condition, a psychological and conceptual one, has now found its expression in the king's statements and the tacit agreement of all the participants in the summit, including 'Arafat since even the latter — albeit more slowly and cautiously than Husayn — does not dispute the fundamental provision in the king's concept that time has not come to a standstill and that its flight might prove fateful and tragic for the Arabs.

Peres and the Alignment ministers would be well advised to look into the significance of this psychological change in the approach of the Arab world. Despite the fact that Husayn still depends on the PLO and despite the fact that the latter still adheres to terror and that ultimately there will be no negotiations without 'Arafat who still refuses to recognize Israel's existence, Casablanca nevertheless reflects a very broad concensus of half the Arab world, both regarding the need for and urgency of a political solution.

A Jordanian-Palestinian feeling that time is not necessarily working against Israel in the West Bank to some extent boosts the hopes for an Arab effort to strive for an arrangement. It seems that the Likud grasped the meaning of the Jordanian position and was frightened by it and that this is the reason for its persistent harsh criticism of King Husayn in the last few weeks. Peres knows very well that even after Casablanca he must continue to broadcast to the West and the Arab world a message whose tones and openness are different from that of his coalition partners. There is no reason why he should not say exactly the same things the Likud ministers are saying at present about the position of Jordan and the PLO, but there is no reason either why he should make do with a rejection or a further stressing of that position. The feeling of urgency expressed by the king on behalf of all the participants in the Casablanca summit is another link in the tortuous effort to find a starting point for the protracted dialogue.

Casablanca provided the prime minister with an opportunity to transmit from Jerusalem a sound that does not resemble the tunes used by half of his Cabinet ministers-rivals.

Moda'i on Dismissals, Fuel Prices, Travel Tax

TA121533 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1405 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i met today with economics correspondents, and the following are some of the messages he passed on to them: The price of fuel will not be lowered in the next few weeks, although it might be lowered in the fall; the travel tax will be reduced in mid-September as promised, but those planning to travel can expect surprises, the finance minister said. Total tax exemptions are probably not in the offing. The dismissal of 6 percent of workers in the public service will be completed. Even if there is a slight delay there will be no need to impose emergency decrees. Our correspondent Uri Ginosar reports:

[Begin recording] [Ginosar] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i today provided an interim summary of the economic plan, and stressed that the results in July were satisfactory. The devaluation at the beginning of the month brought more tourists to Israel; the number of people traveling abroad has dropped by nearly 30 percent; and the stock exchange is blossoming. In an attempt to describe the situation, Mr Moda'i made an analogy between the country's economy and an airplane.

[Moda'i] The takeoff was good. Now there are a few thousand miles still to cover, and then we should have a soft landing. If we are successful throughout the process, we will have achieved economic recovery, and I hope that we do succeed.

[Ginosar] As for the issue of salaries, the finance minister said that there are plans to advance the updating of the tax brackets, and that this issue should not be subject to the procrastination which is delaying the dismissal process in the civil service. We will not impose emergency decrees, Mr Moda'i clarified. Eventually 6 percent of the workers in the public sector will be dismissed, even if this is behind schedule.

[Moda'i] You have already heard that the chairman of the government workers union is prepared to consider the dismissals. I am saying this without any trace of cynicism because I know the difficulties facing the representatives of these workers or others who may be affected. Nevertheless, it seems to me there is an understanding of the need, and a concurrence on the need. The question is one of procedure, which I believe can be overcome with a little bit of good will.

[Ginasar] On travel abroad, many people said they would not travel this year; others hope to travel in September and October, but are still wondering about the fate of the travel tax.

[Moda'i] Today there are two taxes. There is the $150 tax which was imposed a while ago and which will remain in effect after 17 September — in addition, of course, to the levy on tickets; and there is a special tax which was imposed: This is the $300 which was imposed approximately 2 months ago and which will no longer be in effect, according to the regulations, as of 17 September. This $300 will not have to be paid, but the $150 and the 20-percent levy on flight tickets will remain in effect in accordance with the existing law.

[Ginosar] Can other taxes be expected in place of that being cancelled?

[Moda'i] I do not understand the question, and let us say I did not hear it.

[Ginosar] Not speaking before the microphone, Mr Moda'i said: I am not promising that suprises cannot be expected for all those planning to travel. Another issue on the agenda is a reduction in the price of fuel. The finance minister clarified that there is no chance of the prices being reduced in the near future because the country has large reserves purchased at the high price. It is not unlikely that the price of fuel will be reduced in the fall. [End recording]

Dismissal of Civil Servants Will Not Be Speeded Up

TA110938 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Aug 85 p 1

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Yehoshu'a Me'iri]

[Text] The Civil Servants Commission has given in to pressure by the Government Workers' Union in that the dismissals will be implemented according to the work agreements (within 80 days) and will not be speeded up. Last night, Civil Servants Commissioner Avraham Natan confirmed this to *HA'ARETZ*. Meanwhile, it has been learned that the Prime Minister's Office accuses the Histadrut of double-crossing the government. "Peres has very hard feelings toward Histadrut Secretary General Qeysar who has recently become a pro in 'watering down' decisions," a senior source in the Prime Minister's Office told newsmen.

The Prime Minister's Office also charges that the Civil Servants Commission has not been proceeding wisely by not dealing with the dismissals in each ministry separately. It seems that the Prime Minister's Office will recommend to the commissioner that he conduct separate negotiations with each government ministry.

Finance Ministry officials last night pointed out that there is as yet no government decision to do away with the need for emergency decrees to effect the dismissals. They also stressed that the government still holds several other bargaining chips such as the adjustment of per diem and transportation allowances and of the tax brackets scheduled for August (about 14 percent), September (some 11 percent) and October (25 percent). A senior Treasury source told *HA'ARETZ*: "We are only committed to the adjustment for October, and if the dismissals are not speeded up it is highly likely that the adjustments for August and September will not come through." The finance minister refused to comment on this possibility last night. However, Finance Ministry officials noted that Moda'i regards the dismissal of government workers as the main test of the government's policy and that he would not hesitate to adopt various measures to speed up the process.

Honduran Minister Brings Mubarak Message to Peres

TA121117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] The Honduran foreign minister has arrived in Israel at the invitation of Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. He came from Cairo and is carrying a message from President Mubarak to Prime Minister Peres. At Ben-Gurion Airport, he said Honduras is seeking more Israeli agricultural and technological aid. It does not, however, want military aid of the kind it has received from Israel in the past.

Zulu Chief Arrives, Calls For Pressure on RSA

TA110727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] The leader of the African Zulu tribe, Gatsha Buthelezi, arrived in Israel today, and called on it to exert diplomatic pressure on South Africa to abolish apartheid. In reply to a question by our correspondent Yo'el Remez, Buthelezi said he does not advocate economic sanctions against South Africa, but expressed support for an arms embargo against that country.

Meets Shamir, Asks for Aid

TA120814 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0753 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of the South African Zulu tribe, this morning asked Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir for diplomatic aid in convincing the South African authorities to reach a peaceful settlement in South Africa. Chief Buthelezi gave Minister Shamir a detailed briefing on the black-white conflict in South Africa. The guest also requested aid for his tribe in the spheres of education, agriculture, and technology.

Foreign Minister Shamir emphasized that Israel and the Jewish people denounce all forms of racism, being a people that has suffered from the phenomena of discrimination and racism.

Meets Peres, Makes Statement

TA121128 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] South Africa's Zulu leader, Chief Buthelezi, today heard Prime Minister Shim'on Peres pledge to use diplomatic pressure on South Africa to change its apartheid policy. After his meeting at the Prime Minister's Office, Chief Buthelezi had this to say:

[Begin recording] [Buthelezi] I returned from the discussion very much encouraged and inspired in our situation, because the prime minister made it very clear to me, I mean, the complete abhorrence which he and the Israeli people have for apartheid, and the commitment of the Israeli people to its destruction with whatever means are possible. I was very encouraged also by the prime minister's encouragement of my own stance of nonviolence, of a negotiated future for my country, in spite of its problems. Of course I made a memorandum available to the honorable prime minister yesterday, which we went over very, very seriously.

[Unidentified correspondent] Some have compared the West Bank occupation with South Africa's apartheid policies. Did that issue come up in your discussions, and what is your reaction to that observation?

[Buthelezi] No, we never discussed that, but I think that issue is more complex than a statement like that suggests. I think the statement is rather very simplistic, and I would rather not just hastily make a comment about it.

[Unidentified correspondent] Sir, did you request any specific measures on the part of Israel to help in the combat against apartheid?

[Buthelezi] Yes, I said that since Israel has diplomatic relations with South Africa, Israel should use her diplomatic clout as much as possible to influence South Africa to move the people in South Africa towards a negotiated future. [End recording]

Prime Minister Peres, in his remarks to reporters, praised Chief Buthelezi for what he termed his policies of reason and reconciliation. Prime Minister Peres was asked whether Israel is doing anything beyond a condemnation of apartheid.

[Begin recording] [Peres] Israel, to start with, can never take any degree of discrimination, neither in our own country, against any other people, whether they are different from us nationally, or religiously, or otherwise, and Israel shall never support discrimination outside our own country. It goes to the depth of our tradition, of our conviction, and we shall surely express our views, in the way which is open to us, to the South African authorities as well.

[Unidentified correspondent] Will there be any practical measures taken by Israel?

[Peres] What do you call practical measures? When you have diplomatic relations, the practical measures are being done through diplomatic relations. Then, Israel made clear her positions in the quarters of the United Nations and elsewhere, wherever it is possible.

[Unidentified correspondent] Sir, did you discuss the matter of reports of military cooperation between Israel and South Africa?

[Peres] No. You are referring to it as a fact.

[Unidentified correspondent] There are reports [words indistinct].

[Peres] No, why should we discuss the reports? [End recording]

Romania's Ceausescu Receives MAPAM Delegation

TA111830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received a MAPAM delegation in his office several days ago and agreed with the delegation members that negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation might promote peace if Israel recognized the Palestinians' right to choose their representatives. This was reported by MAPAM Secretary General El'azar Granot on the delegation's return to Israel. Nevertheless, Ceausescu stands firm in his demand that an international conference on the Middle East be convened under the aegis of the United Nations and with PLO participation.

Editorials Discuss Results of Arab Summit

AL-FAJR on Political Gains

JN121410 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 11 Aug 85
pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "The Political Gain of the Emergency Summit"]

[Text] As confirmed by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, several months ago the PLO called for convening the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca. Despite all the obstacles and difficulties, the summit convened at the end of last week. This step achieved a great political gain: unanimous Arab reendorsement of the PLO's sole representation of the Palestinian people everywhere and on every level under Yasir 'Arafat.

Several attempts have been made to harm, curtail, or cancel the PLO — attempts that adversely affected the Palestinian national march; created confusion, anxiety, and frustration in Palestinian national ranks; and distorted the Palestinian struggle's firm principles in the eyes of world public opinion. This unanimous Arab reendorsement stresses the legitimacy of Arab support for the PLO as well as Palestinian legitimacy based on the PLO's sole representation andindependence.

It is natural for this sound Arab position on the Palestine question and its legitimate representative to back Arab efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere and achieve solidarity and cooperation in order to provide all means of success for the forthcoming Arab summit in Riyadh. We hope that the slogan "clearing the Arab atmosphere" will succeed, but not at the expense of the main Arab causes, foremost of which is the Palestine question.

There is a clear Arab confirmation that all the alternatives proposed against the PLO have failed. Only through this confirmation can the Arab atmosphere be cleared and the capitals that stand behind such dead alternatives learn a new lesson on the need to abide by the sole, unified Palestinian legitimacy that is indivisible between one capital and another.

Regarding the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and elsewhere which form the basis of this legitimacy, we can say that any harm to these camps necessarily harms the Palestine question and the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. On the basis of this principle, the emergency summit decided to support these camps and protect the camp inhabitants from massacres, eviction, and displacement.

AL-MITHAQ on Failures

JN121441 Jerusalem AL-MITHAQ in Arabic
11 Aug 85 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "The Summit and the Reply"]

[Text] Although the emergency summit in Casablanca failed to achieve the objectives for which it was held, chief of which was Arabizing the capitulatory option through the establishment of an Arab cover for the Jordanian-'Arafatist move based on the liquidatory Amman agreement, it also produced negative results with respect to the Palestinian cause and other matters which some participants might exploit in the future within their attempts to peddle solutions and generalize the second part of the Camp David accords in the Jordanian and Palestinian arenas.

The summit of the godfather of Camp David, which U.S. imperialism has encouraged and whose results it has been impatiently waiting for, failed to impose a siege on progressive and nationalist Arab countries and forces which boycotted the emergency summit and which had warned about its results on all levels.

The Arab nationalist presence in the summit was clear and prominent despite the absence of the parties representing that trend. The reactionary countries participating did not dare to publicly and explicitly endorse the capitulatory Amman agreement and its concomitants, but only praised the clarifications and explanations on this agreement that were supplied.

This reactionary summit supported the Palestinian deviationist trend and encouraged it to proceed with the capitulatory march that is rejected by the masses by considering 'Arafat and his clique the Palestinian people's representatives, although they have lost the status of legitimate representative since their deviation from the national rank.

This summit also established a serious precedent as it convened without an Arab consensus and without some states attending. Some parties may exploit this and claim that the provision on Arab unanimity in the Arab League Charter has been amended.

To counter the results of this summit, the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front must be revitalized. It must hold a summit in which the Palestine National Salvation Front will represent the Palestinian side to adopt the necessary measures and resolutions for confronting and foiling this capitulatory course.

AL-QUDS on Successes

JN121544 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 11 Aug 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Momentum"]

[Text] The results of the Arab leaders' meeting in Casablanca affirm that the Arab nation has begun to work in accordance with a political strategy aimed at achieving a comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Since the Fes summit resolutions became the general framework of Arab political moves, Arab leaders realized that they need a mechamism to provide them with momentum to implement those resolutions.

Thus, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement came last February at a time when the Arabs were searching for such a mechanism. They found in this agreement the only way to implement what the Arab leaders had agreed upon in 1982. Now that Arab leaders have realized that impeding the convocation of summit conferences and covering themselves with futile outbiddings will push matters backward, they had to admit that there is no alternative to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. If the Arabs seek the implementation of the Fes summit resolutions, then the Fes summit agreement as a general framework cannot move without momentum provided by the Jordanian-Palestinian move.

It should be pointed out in this regard that the most important point of the Arab leaders' meeting in Casablanca was the meeting itself. The meeting was the decisive reply to those who obstructed regular summit meetings for 3 years. Hence, the regular summit meeting in November is almost certain; if the countries concerned object to this summit, then the Arab leaders will meet whether or not these countries participate. The countries that did not attend the emergency summit should not hesitate to attend the forthcoming summit because failure to do so will place them on the margin of events. It is clear that the Casablanca meeting affirmed that the Arab nation will not be subject to the whims of this or that leader.

Chad Basin Commission Adopts Security Measures

AB121935 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Experts of member-countries of the Lake Chad Basin Commission met 6-8 August in Maiduguri in Borno State of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Only one item was on their agenda: to (?find) a favorable solution that would satisfy representatives of member-states of the Lake Chad Basin Commission, namely: Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria, and Chad. [Sentence as heard]

During the meeting, the fifth of its kind, experts of the four member-countries discussed only one topic: the demarcation of patrol zones. The fact that only one topic was discussed at the Maiduguri meeting is not surprising because, as a result of the persistent drought, the lake has dwindled considerably, thus creating doubt as to the real border demarcation between the four member-countries of the commission. Thus this single item on the agenda enabled the participants to take a firm resolution on the security measures to adopt in the area. Having recalled the role that each side should play, especially that of ensuring the security and free movement of persons and goods in the Lake Chad area, and more especially the security of technicians charged with the demarcation and the cartography of the lake zone, participants accepted the creation of a base in each member-country. In Cameroon, Blangoua was selected as the base for the patrol force; in Niger, Gadourak was selected as the base; in Nigeria, Baga Kauwa was selected, while Baga Tola in Chad will be the base for the patrol force. From these four bases, one central point was selected. The patrol zone of each joint patrol unit comprises the area from its base to the central point chosen by common accord.

Among the resolutions adopted by the experts of the Lake Chad Basin Commission meeting in Maiduguri, it was decided that all vehicles to be used in the joint patrol should be painted white and have the emblem of the commission. Each patrol member will carry a white (?card) with his name, nationality, and the registration number of his base. Heads of patrol teams decided to meet on 8 October 1985 in Ndjamena and from there they will go to Baga Tola and (Ola) to identify the central point and the usable island nearest to this central point.

Twice in the past, experts of member-countries could not agree on the demarcation of the patrol zones; thus in January and February, representatives of member countries of the commission meeting in Maiduguri in Nigeria and in Maroua in Cameroon could not come to agreement on the issue. This time, however, they have been able to reach a compromise, which demonstrates the firm desire of member-countries of the commission to live in peace and harmony and transcend their differences with dispassion, and adopt a frank and dynamic policy of good neighborliness for the prosperity of the subregion.

Gambia River Organization Sets Budget, Projects

AB121630 Paris AFP in English 0744 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Banjul, Aug 12 (AFP) — Despite a financially "difficult situation," the Ministerial Council of the Gambia River Development Organisation [OMVG] set a 14 per cent higher budget for 1985-86 over last year's, at 162,654,015 CFA francs (378,265 dollars), at a weekend meeting here.

Ministers said technical studies for an anti-seawater dam at Balingho in Gambia were satisfactorily advanced, as were feasibility studies for a reservoir at Kekreti in Senegal. They gave instructions to the development body's commissariat to bring forward similar studies for projects on the upper reaches of the river in Guinea and on the Rivers Geba and Corubal in Guinea-Bissau.

Reliable sources said a meeting with aid donors for these two phases could be held very soon.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Comments on 'Alliance' With Iran

LD082154 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Commenting on the Iran-Iraq war, the brother leader of the revolution pointed out the stance of the Jamahiriyah toward the 1975 agreement by which Saddam Husayn conceded the Shatt al-Arab to the shah. He said: I remind you that when Saddam Husayn was shaking hands with the shah and conceding the Shatt al-Arab to him by the Algiers agreement in 1975, we stood against him; we rejected the agreement, condemned it, and said that the shah is a Persian who is fanatically against the Arabs.

We were the first to call for the liberation of the islands that were occupied by Iran in the Shatt al-Arab, and we called for fighting against the shah to instigate his downfall, while everyone else was shaking hands with him and considering our call for his downfall to be sabotage. But we continued our instigation against the shah. At that time, those who are now ruling Iran were in prison, listening to what I said, and were affected by it. Then the revolution occured and succeeded, and the tyrant, who was an ally of Zionism, America, and South Africa, collapsed.

He pointed out that the strategic alliance, which was announced recently between Libya and Iran, is not an agreement, but a vision, shared between our revolution and their revolution, because the Iranian revolution rid Iran of American control and it announced that it is standing by the Arab nation against Zionism, racism, and reaction. Therefore, we can never fight against it, and we regret that a war occured between the Iranian revolution and an Arab country.

The brother leader added that Iran is against America, and the instigation against us is an American instigation. This instigation is what pushes Egypt and Jordan to fight on Saddam Husayn's side against Iran. The brother leader pointed out that this is a war that exhausts the military and economic resources of the two armies and the two countries. It is a war that has no real meaning, as Iraq will not annex Iran and Iran will not annex Iraq. It is not a war against Zionism or America. What happened is that America and the Zionists exploited this war and made it a war between reaction and revolution.

The brother leader stressed the need for the revolution to attack all the violations and contradictions that exist in the Arab arena, and that are represented by reaction, regionalism, backwardness, and the regions of influence of imperialism and Zionism. He said that the Arab nation is in danger of annihilation. If the situation continues as it is now, we will become like the American Indians and will be dispersed among the continents, just as they are now dispersed.

JANA Editor on Tunisian Workers' Return Home

LD121345 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] A JANA political editor has emphasized that the decision to discontinue employing foreign workers in Libya was made by the basic people's congresses at their ordinary sessions during 1982. In subsequent ordinary sessions of 1983 and 1984 they stressed the need to implement this decision.

Commenting on reports carried by Arab and foreign information media concerning the return of Tunisian workers to their country, the editor says: These media deal with this subject as if it were a decision by brother leader of the revolution. It is no secret to these media that the brother leader of the revolution has no legislative authority whatsoever that would enable him to make any decision.

The editor stresses that all domestic and foreign affairs decisions are the prerogative of the basic people's congresses — the decision-makers and the possessors of the legislative authority in the Jamahiriyah. The agency's editor further stresses that decisions by the basic peoples' congresses to limit the use of foreign manpower are not directed against any particular group but they are decisions of a general nature covering all foreign workers in the Jamahiriyah. He points out that as far as Arab manpower is concerned, the masses of the basic peoples' conrgesses have decided, in the context of their principled and firm faith in the need for Arab unity, to give Arab workers the opportunity of obtaining Arab, and not Libyan nationality. They consider that the Jamahiriyah is the land of all Arabs who accept Arab nationality as pioneers for the materialization of Arab unity.

Reportage on Visit by SFRY President Vlajovic

Arrival Statement

LD111252 Tripoli JANA in English 1145 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Aug (JANA) Radovan Vlajovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, and the accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli before noon today on an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The Yugoslav president was accorded a big welcome as leading those who welcomed him was the brother leader of the revolution. Also welcoming the president were Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud; Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the armed forces; Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi; the secretary of the General People's Congress; a number of members of the General People's Committee, and heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to the Jamahiriyah.

President Radovan Vlajovic made a statement to the JANA correspondent in which he pointed out that his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is within the framework of consolidating the historic relations between the two friendly countries, the relations whose foundation was laid down by the brother leader of the revolution and the late President Josip Broz Tito. The president of the Yugoslav Presidency said that this visit will enable us to increase the expansion of the prospects of these firm relations in an aim to develop the common cooperation.

In his statement the Yugoslav President declared that his visit to the Jamahiriyah will also deal with the Falling Star [Bright Star-85] exercises which are being carried out by American imperialism along the eastern border and the American military occupation of some countries of the Arab homeland.

The visiting president is accompanied by a large delegation which includes the federal secretary for foreign affairs, a member of the Federal Executive Council, the deputy federal secretary for national defense, the president's counsellor for foreign policy, and the head of the North Africa and Middle East desk at the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry.

The 5-day visit of the Yugoslav president to the Jamahiriyah comes within the framework of strengthening the relations of cooperation and friendship between the two countries whose foundation was laid down by the brother leader of the revolution and the late President Tito several years ago and which has realized positive results in the distinguished and model cooperation between the two friendly countries in various spheres. Libyan-Yugoslav relations witnessed advanced stages of joint cooperation as specialized Yugoslav companies participated in implementing transformation projects and many joint companies and banks were established.

The JANA political editor said that during this visit concentrated talks will be held on the development of bilateral relations and coordination between the two countries with regard to issues concerning nonalignment in order to prepare for the forthcoming meetings of the nonaligned states and the ministerial meeting which will be held during the period 5-7 September in Luanda, the capital of Angola, and during which the venue and the date in 1986 of the eighth summit of the Nonaligned States will be decided.

It is noteworthy that Yugoslavia under the leadership of the late President Tito was one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement together with the immortal leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir and the late Indian leader Nehru. Those three leaders had a distinguished role in laying down the foundation and principles of the Nonaligned Movement which had an effective role in solving many crises and in reducing international tension.

Al-Qadhdhafi-Vlajkovic Talks

LD112001 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1815 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Aug (JANA) — Libyan-Yugoslav talks began this evening in Tripoli in the presence of the brother leader of the revolution and Yugoslav President Radovan Vlajkovic. They were also attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud. Taking part in the talks also on the Arab Libyan side were several members of the General People's Committee, and on the Yugoslav side the delegation accompanying President Radovan Vlajkovic.

Banquet Speeches

LD120907 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Aug (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution last night hosted a banquet in honor of Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and the delegation accompanying him. The banquet was attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, the brother secretary of the General People's Congress, brother secretaries and members of the General People's Committee, and a number of heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions accredited to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The brother leader of the revolution made a speech at the banquet, at the beginning of which he welcomed the visiting president and the delegation accompanying him. He said: We welcome our dear friend and great guest, President Vlajkovic and the high-powered delegatin accompanying him, and in his person we welcome Yugoslavia — a friend of Arabs and of the Jamahiriyah. We thank him for accepting this invitation and for making this visit, which we hope will help bilateral relations take new steps forward. This day has given us an opportunity, and the coming days will give us an opportunity — God willing — to review the international situation which concerns us as two countries playing an active part in the Nonaligned Movement.

As we spoke this evening, our views were identical regarding the seriousness and the deterioration of the international situation. International tension is a result of imperialist policy, which has negatively affected international cooperation as a whole. The attempts to solve the international economic crisis, to reduce its acuteness, will crash or fail as long as imperialist hostile policies prevail. No matter what attempts to reduce international tension we may see, confidence is entirely lacking in imperialism and its intensions. Although we have agreed on the necessity of establishing a new economic system for the world, the imperialist presence and policies which we have mentioned do not permit the establishment of such a just system, to which we aspire, at a time when the efforts of the major powers should be made to facilitate the removal of world tension. The industrial states should help in reducing the acute economic crisis burdening the developing states. This is what mankind currently expects, but we see that the imperialist policy totally contradicts this. We also see total bias for and concentration on the necessity that Zionism should be in control of the Middle East, and we see the escalation of the falling star exercises year in and year out. We also see the persecution of the blacks in Africa and political and military blockades being imposed on Libya, Nicaragua and North Korea. In the course of our review of the Nonaligned Movement this evening, and despite the fact that we want this movement to play a major role in the international arena, we see that this movement has been swamped by hostile policies and strategically violated by the major powers. The countries which accept foreign bases, which are under imperialist influence, which offer facilities on its territories for the colonialist Rapid Deployment Forces, and which annually shelter under the flags of the imperialist states — such as the French-speaking African countries — cannot be regarded as nonaligned countries.

The brother leader of the revolution reaffirmed that concentrated efforts should be made by us — particularly Yugoslavia and

Libya — to save the Nonaligned Movement and to enable it to play the international role for which it was established. It is hoped that the movement will be a real movement that can play an effective role in solving international economic and political problems; otherwise the world will be drowned in imperialist policies and maneuvers. We have seen the escalation of the phenomenon of the falling star exercises, which they call "Bright Star," year after year. It has now become part of the established annual policy of imperialism and Zionism in North Africa and the Middle East. If matters continue this way without a deterrant or without a change of the regimes which are under the American and Zionist influence, then the phenomenon of the "Bright Star" exercises will constitute a danger to North Africa, the Middle East and the Mediterranean because they will encompass new countries and new regions year after year, and their danger to peace in future will thus be confirmed.

The brother leader pointed out that it is regrettable that Egypt — a founder of the Nonaligned Movement — has now become a prop for imperialist exercises in the region and, in addition to the Israelis, has become a new representative for imperialist interests in the Middle East region.

The brother leader said: As for the Israelis it is a well-known fact that they represent imperialist interests and that they are the bridgehead of imperialism in the Middle East. Therefore we cannot see them as a state, or a people, or someone who has any right in this region; they are an imperialist phenomena and a representative of imperialism; they threaten peace as long as imperialism exists on earth.

The brother leader of the revolution said: Your visit, dear friend, has given us the opportunity, and will give us opportunities in the course of forthcoming talks, to review the deteriorating international situation and to define the duties of our nonaligned countries to carry out their tasks in the international arena, and to depend on a group of countries which we know to be truly nonaligned within the Nonaligned Movement, which has been penetrated by imperialism and which is now mined with imperialist mines — we depend on this group, among which are Yugoslavia and Libya. Let this group be the conscience of the world and the prime mover of this broad movement — the Nonaligned Movement — which is the real nucleus of the nonaligned international gathering.

This visit may also give us an opportunity to review the bilateral relations we historically and strategically established with the late leader, Tito. We are happy to see you, after Tito, pursuing the same policy and adhering to the same principles. We do not feel that anything has changed in our bilateral relations, the spirit of friendship and cooperation and sincerity of these meaningful relations. This pleases us because these relations have not changed, even after the absence of Tito, with whom we established these relations between the two countries. May I once more express my gratitude for this visit, and thank you and the delegation accompanying you. Please take with you the greetings of your Libyan friends to their Yugoslav friends. Long live Libyan Arab-Yugoslav friendship.

The Yugoslav President Radovan Vlajkovic, gave a reply speech in which he stressed the friendly relations between the two friendly peoples of the Jamahiriyah and Yugoslavia. He said: Your friendly words devoted to Yugoslavia and to the strong friendship between us once again reaffirm the deep friendship between our two peoples and countries. He pointed out that friendship among peoples are achievements which we cannot realize quickly and easily, as friendships are joint actions and common concerns.

He added: Our meetings with you and with all our dear Libyan friends confirm this awareness and this conscience. We are totally prepared to develop this fruitful relation, which is based on solid foundations which you, together with the late President Tito, laid down. He added: We highly appreciate your contribution to the close relations between our two peoples, and to the consolidation of all aspects of cooperation between our two countries.

The Yugoslav President, Radovan Vlajkovic, said: We can carry out such cooperation with regard to the common aspirations which strongly bind our two countries while we are in the Nonaligned Movement. He said that the nonaligned countries, in facing up to international tension and to the economic and political crises in the world, should inevitably adhere always to their historic responsibilities. It is inevitable that this movement should carry out its constructive, effective and practical activities in order to assert itself and discharge the role expected of it — to maintain world peace, to halt the arms race, and to ensure for all countries a free and independent development in this tense world. He said that the original principles of the Nonaligned Movement can alone enable this movement to realize these aims — to ensure independence for all countries, and for their right to live honorably, enjoying sovereignty, independence, freedom and justice, and to build equal relations among all.

The Yugoslav president added: It is inevitable that we should make every effort in our preparation for the nonaligned ministerial conference which is expected to be convened soon in Luanda. This conference is required to revitalize the movement and its constructive and effective role for the sake of solving the accumulated international problems. In his speech the Yugoslav president stressed the necessity for respecting the legitimate right to establish their independent state on their own soil, and the necessity for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

He said that the strengthening of the unity of the Palestinian nation, and the solidarity of all free nations of the world with the Palestinians, require first and foremost more activities by the international community to help the Palestinians solve their just cause. He added that this path is the correct path for confronting the aggressive expansionist Israeli policy in the region. He said: The SFRY, within the framework of its capabilities and potentials, will continue tirelessly to offer its contribution for the construction of a better and more just world for all countries, to enable them to consolidate their independence, and to ensure an independent and equal cooperation for all those working for peace and justice and for establishing new and just economic relations.

Foreign Affairs Officials Meet

LD121923 Tripoli JANA in English 1742 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Dulqidaa, 12 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Ahmed al-Shahati, member of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison People's Bureau met early today with the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs accompanying the president of the collective state Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on a visit to the Jamahiriyah.

The meeting discussed means of strengthening and developing cooperation relations between the two friendly countries in all fields and supporting the Nonalignment Movement and coordination of the stands of the two countries during the coming meeting of the foreign ministers of the Nonalignment Movement scheduled to take place in Luanda, capital of Angola, in addition to several other international issues of common interest.

Vlajkovic Visits Misratah

LD121943 Tripoli JANA in English 1809 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Misratah, 26 Dulqidaa, 12 August, JAMAHIRYAH NEWS AGENCY — President Radovan Vlajkovic, the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and his accompanying delegation today visited Misratah city where he was received by the secretary and members of the People's Committee of Misratah Municipality and the secretary of the General People's Committee for Heavy Industries.

After a short rest at Misratah Municipality, President Radovan and his accompanying delegation visited the iron and steel plant and the port of Misratah.

Vlajkovic, Delegation Visit Al-Khums

LD121933 Tripoli JANA in English 1806 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Delqidaa, 12 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The president of the collective Presidency in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the accompanying delegation visited this morning the historic city of Leptis Magna in Al-Khums municipality.

The president's reception committee included the secretary and members of the People's Committee of Al-Khums Municipality. The President and the accompanying delegation drove through the city's streets and squares and visited the theatres. They listened to a full briefing on its archeological remains and its cultural history.

The president and the accompanying delegation also visited the city's museum which contains a large number of archeological masterpieces from the 2nd and 3rd centuries, expressing his admiration to what he was shown.

He said: There is a large number of people who wish to see this historical archeological site together with the giant cultural achievements the Libyan Arab people have accomplished, thanks to the great Al Fateh revolution, in various fields.

Vlajkovic Comments on Relations

LD122133 Tripoli JANA in English 1821 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Misratah, 26 Dulqidaa, 12 August, JAMAHIRYAH NEWS AGENCY — The president of Yugoslavia praised the strong relations binding the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in all fields.

He said: We are happy and satisfied about the good relations that bind our two friendly peoples and the fruitful co-operation for the benefit of our two friendly countries, which were drafted by the leader of the Al Fateh of September Revolution and the late President Tito.

He added that Yugoslavia and Jamahiriyah stand on the same front to fight against world imperialism which is the cause of what conspiracies the world faces. With our joint co-operation, we will overcome all the problems and difficulties the world imperialism causes.

The Yugoslav president also praised the giant cultural transformations realised in Jamahiriyah by the effect of the Great Al Fateh Revolution and said: I am assured about what I have heard and read about your country. What I witnessed today on the land of Al Fateh was more than I expected.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Vlajkovic Meet

LD130731 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] The brother leader of the Great 1 September Revolution yesterday evening met with the Yugoslav president, Radovan Vlajkovic, in presence of Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Yugoslav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic.

PDRY's Al-Ghanim Concludes Visit, Departs

LD091729 Triopli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Aug (JANA) — 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, member of the YSP Central Committee and PDRY minister of state for cabinet affairs, left Tripoli at noon today at the end of several-day's visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

Mission Submits Document to UN on W. Sahara

LD102330 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] The Moroccan Permanent Mission to the United Nations on 2 August handed the committee commissioned to study the situation concerning the application of the resolution of granting independence to the colonialized countries and peoples, a document which explains the Moroccan position toward the so-called Western Sahara issue.

The document noted that the Moroccan kingdom, which respects international legitimacy and believes in the policy of peaceful dialogue and consultations while insisting on its legitimate demands to fulfill its territorial integrity, has registered the two provinces of Western Sahara and Ifni since 1963 in the agenda of the mentioned committee.

The document then reviewed the diplomatic stages and moves of the Sahara issue from His Majesty King Hassan II's suggestion in September 1974 that Spain present the issue to the International Court of Justice through to the Green March and huge support demonstrations which confirm that the Sahara is Moroccan.

In this concern, the document, which was submitted by Morocco to the committee, talked about the Madrid agreement and the United Nations General Assembly resolution concerning it, and the consultations with the Saharan groups.

After that, the document pointed out the escalating tension which stems from the Algerian stance and the threats against security and peace in a sensitive part of the world, and the Moroccan pursuits and its peaceful initiative of organizing a referendum to facilitate the restoration of peace to the region.

Regarding this, the document pointed out the new Moroccan commitment to fully cooperate with the UN secretary general and the special UN bodies to organize a free and democratic referendum under UN supervision.

King Hassan Receives U.S. Envoy Whitehead

LD121245 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II — May God help him — received U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Whitehead today at the royal palace in Skhirat, in the presence of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed.

The audience was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Information Abdellatif Filali; the adviser to his majesty the king, Ahmed Ridha Guedira; and the U.S. charge d'affaires in Rabat.

King Hassan Receives Mauritanian President

LD111531 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] This afternoon at the royal palace in Skhirat His Majesty King Hassan II received Colonel Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, president of the Mauritanian Islamic Republic. Afterwards, his majesty the king held a working session with the Mauritanian president in the presence of Crown Prince Moulay Sidi Mohamed.

The session was attended by Abdellatif Filali, the minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information, and by Lieutenant Col Ahmed Ould Minnih, the Mauritanian foreign minister.

Foreign Minister Talks With Spanish Counterpart

LD121330 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Mr. Francisco Fernandez Ordonez this morning began his contacts with Moroccan officials. He had private talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Information Mr. Abdellatif Filali at the Ministry. This meeting was followed by an enlarged working session attended on the Spanish side by the Spanish ambassador in Rabat, the head of the Executive Committee in charge of relations with the EEC, the director of political affairs, North Africa and diplomatic information at the Spanish Foreign Ministry. On the Moroccan side, they were attended by the Moroccan ambassador in Madrid, the director of European Affairs, the director general of Economic Affairs and Cooperation and the director of bilateral cooperation.

A spokesman for the Spanish foreign minister said that this morning's session was devoted to a review of topical current international issues, foremost of which are those of the Arab world, in the light of the results of the Arab emergency summit held recently in Casablanca.

Concerning bilateral relations, the Spanish spokesman said that today's talks were confined to discussions of cultural relations.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Briefs TMC on Arab Summit

JN111811 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 11 (SUNA) — Chairman of the Transitional Military Council (TMC) 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab informed the council on the outcome of his meeting with Arab kings and presidents on the emergency Arab summit which concluded sessions in Casablanca, Morocco.

"TMC" also discussed the draft constitution of the transitional period submitted by the cabinet. Member of "TMC" Gen. Yusuf Husayn said the council will continue the draft discussion on Tuesday.

Daf'allah Briefs Newsmen on Various Issues

JN121854 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 12 Aug (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah met with news media cadres this morning as part of his periodical meetings. At the beginning of the meeting, he reviewed the results of the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca. He also touched on the issue of the elections that the transitional national government will hold, adding that this issue is considered a priority at this stage.

The prime minister also dealt with integration between Sudan and Egypt, adding that Sudan approves the principle of integration and does not oppose its continuation. He said that Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak had confirmed to him during his meeting in Sudan that Egypt does not want to impose anything on Sudan and that Sudan is free to decide what it wants regarding integration and joint defense.

Dr al-Jazuli talked about relief efforts and explained that the situation has improved in general. He said that the problem lies in the transportation issue and that steps have been taken to surmount it. He pointed out that the commodities in the country would cover the food gap if we manage to transport and distribute them in time.

Replying to a question about considering the amendment of the charter to perpetuate the transitional period in order to be able to solve all national issues raised, Dr al-Jazuli said: My personal conviction does not allow us to think of perpetuating the transitional period. We must proceed to carry out our plans. If we find that this is not possible, then both political forces and government are present.

On Situation in South, Garang

JN121840 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1733 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Aug (SUNA) — During his meeting with news media cadres and columnists this morning, Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah spoke about the issue of the south. He indicated that the ongoing efforts to solve the problem have not been crowned with success and that war in the south has spread to southern Kordofan, negatively affecting security and the agricultural season there. He pointed out that maintaining security in southern Kordofan is not an easy task because of the heavy rainfall which impedes easy movement.

Al-Jazuli Daf'allah said that John Garang, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA], is killing people in southern Kordofan and hampering the peace process. He added that he condemns the killing and does not agree to solving the issue with guns. He said: We have rejected military domination in the north and subsequently we should reject it in the south.

Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah stressed that the government and the Armed Forces are exerting all possible efforts to uphold tranquillity in southern Sudan. He said: We seek peace and democratic dialogue, we want John Garang and his men to join this democratic dialogue, and we condemn any military extremism. He indicated that all political forces, including the SPLA, should sit at one table in order to solve the problem. He stressed that the southern conference will be held and that preparations for it are under way, and expressed hope that John Garang will participate. He indicated that the invitation extended to Garang in this regard is still open.

The prime minister also touched on the presence of weapons in the hands of some parties and national forces as well as the presence of weapons and trained men who want to exploit the situation. We must have fears and take precautions in this regard. He added that he had previously called on party men to hand over these weapons and said that arms cannot be a democratic means. Political and national forces should be aware of this.

Foreign Minister Ayyub Interviewed After Summit

GF120633 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 11 Aug 85 p 12

[Interview with Sudanese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub by *AL-BAYAN* correspondent Qusayy Salih al-Darwish in Morocco — date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-BAYAN*: Do you believe that the formula approved by the extraordinary Arab summit conference on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement indicates some reservations on this agreement?

Ayyub: It seems that way to me. This is why I told you that those who made the decisions should have considered the stances of those countries that did not attend the summit conference. Most of those countries, and even some of the participant countries, have reservations on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. This is why the formula had reservations, as you described.

AL-BAYAN: Does Sudan also have reservations?

Ayyub: No, no. We support the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and we believe that it is a good framework for negotiation in order to solve the Middle East problem.

AL-BAYAN: Actually, the Sudanese foreign policy seems clear to a large extent, apart from one point which so far has caused a lot of confusion and contradiction at times. This point is its relations with Egypt.

Ayyub: In what way for example?

AL-BAYAN: We have realized, for example, that Sudan has drifted away from Egypt, while at the same time we see Sudan sending envoys to Egypt, reassuring that the relations are on their way to integration. What is the real situation in relations with Egypt?

Ayyub: There is no confusion or contradiction in our stance. We announced from the very beginning that we would have special and significant relations with Egypt, and we are continuing these relations. There is nothing that would make us change this golden basis in the Sudanese foreign policy with regard to relations with Egypt. There are some conflicting stances and views regarding some issues, but there is no difference within the Sudanese leadership regarding integration with Egypt. We have affirmed from the very beginning that the current image of integration will not serve the fraternal Sudanese and Egyptian peoples and that it will not serve the concept of integration at all on the regional, Arab, or even bilateral levels.

AL-BAYAN: What was wrong with this integration?

Ayyub: This integration was a top authority decision imposed on the Sudanese people. When Ja'far Numayri found himself besieged by the Sudanese people and many neighboring countries, he sought Egypt's protection, and to protect himself he established this integration.

AL-BAYAN: But it seems there are Egyptian fears for the development of relations between Sudan and Libya.

Ayyub: This is true.

AL-BAYAN: Are there any justifications or reasons for those fears?

Ayyub: We have explained to the Libyan brethren that we are ready to establish strong relations with them but not at the expense of others, particularly Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Western Europe, and the United States. The Libyan brethren accepted this and said they particularly recognize the distinguished relations between Sudan and Egypt and between Sudan and Saudi Arabia, and that they are aware of the dimensions of the Sudanese-European relations and the dimensions of the Sudanese-U.S. relations, and that they have come to establish relations with Sudan regardless of its relations with other countries.

AL-BAYAN: Are there any joint projects between Sudan and Libya?

Ayyub: No. But it is regrettable that the brothers in Egypt and a number of countries are sensitive to establish any relations with Libya in spite of our confirmation that Libya is a friendly and neighboring country. We have historical and future relations and a joint destiny. We will not allow Libya to use the Sudanese territories for killing any person inside or outside Sudan. Our relations stem from our intention to establish good relations with all, especially with friends and brothers. The coming days will prove to all that our relations with Libya are normal and that we are not intending — through these relations — to undermine the sovereignty of others or the relations which link Sudan with others.

AL-BAYAN: Have Sudanese-U.S. relations worsened following Sudan's refusal to participate in the "Bright Star" maneuvers?

Ayyub: No. We informed the U.S. officials at the end of April that we would not participate in the "Bright Star" maneuvers. Our view is that Sudan is undergoing a very critical situation, and is in a transitional period. The government, which will be elected by the people, must have a say about the operations and the "Bright Star" maneuvers. This absolutely has not affected our relations with the United States, but it increased the U.S. aid to Sudan [as published] since we said that we will not participate. I believe the U.S. also will understand our stance.

AL-BAYAN: Doctor, to many others the issue of aid does not always indicate sincerity as much as it expresses fear or even an intention to subjugate Sudan. Will the aid be used as paper for pressure and bargaining?

Ayyub: To God I say I do not think so.

AL-BAYAN: Most of the Sudanese powers affirmed that this was the case during the era of former President Ja'far Numayri.

Ayyub: I do not think so. I believe the U.S. aid to Sudan is a sincere one, and that the U.S. Government is serious about this aid.

AL-BAYAN: Is the U.S. Government touchy [tatahassas] toward your relations with Libya or Ethiopia?

Ayyub: The United States is touchy [mutahassisun] regarding our relations with Libya. As you know, the United states is usually apprehensive about any relations with Libya. But we affirmed to the U.S. Government that there relations and our dialogue with Libya will absolutely not affect our good relations with the United States.

AL-BAYAN: And regarding Ethiopia?

Ayyub: No, regarding Ethiopia. The Americans believe it is in the interest of Sudan and Ethiopia and the stability in the Horn of Africa that Sudan should conduct a dialogue with Ethiopia. The Americans have encouraged this dialogue.

AL-BAYAN: How far did the dialogue with Ethiopia go?

Ayyub: We are still trying. There are many problems between us. Dealing with the Ethiopians might need some time, but we believe we are on the right path and we are still trying.

AL-BAYAN: Are there cards which can be relinquished or abandoned by Sudan in its dialogue with Ethiopia, such as Eritrea?

Ayyub: In the beginning we reached an agreement with the Ethiopians which states that the two countries are keen to attain: 1) the assertion of good-neighborly relations; 2) a commitment on non-interference in others internal affairs; 3) adherence to the preservation of territorial integrity of Sudan and Ethiopia; and 4) refrainment from permitting actions originating from either of the two countries against the other. We actually recognize Ethiopia's current borders. We conveyed to the Ethiopians our views which are absolutely opposed to the disintegration of Ethiopia. This will never happen or at least will never be triggered by our side.

AL-BAYAN: Is this not a violation of the Arab resolutions on Eritrea?

Ayyub: And what are the Arab resolutions on Eritrea?

AL-BAYAN: That Eritrea is an Arab territory!?

Ayyub: We are not aware of such resolutions. We assured the Eritreans since the start of their revolution that we are against the separation of any part of Ethiopia from the motherland.

AL-BAYAN: But is this in accordance with the spirit of the Sudanese revolution and the Sudanese people?

Ayyub: Neither the Sudanese people nor the Sudanese state have said that they support the disintegration of another's unity. We have said that we are against separation to the same extent that we reject the disintegration of Sudan's and Ethiopia's unity. If we or others accept the disintegration of political unities, particularly in Ethiopia, Sudan will become the next target.

AL-BAYAN: There is a question about the internal situation in Sudan. Do you believe that the current transitional regime has settled in and that it is no longer subjected to any threat, destabilization, confusion, or coup?

Ayyub: Yes, I believe so. As you know, this is a temporary situation and we have never tried to turn it into a permanent situation. We know that this period will end in April 1986. We intend to bring the country out of the transitional period to the period of elections, then the establishment of a democratic government elected by the people, and finally to the establishment of a constituent assembly responsible for laying down the constitution. I believe that, at this phase, the situation is very stable and that the Sudanese people approve of the situation, despite its complications. The masses should give their views during the elections.

AL-BAYAN: Did you give up on demanding the extradition of President Numayri?

Ayyub: We did not give up and we still insist on it.

AL-BAYAN: Could this be an issue of tension with Egypt?

Ayyub: I do not believe so. We in Sudan do not believe that it is impossible to respond to this demand.

AL-BAYAN: What if Egypt does not hand over President Numayri?

Ayyub: We would comment on that at the appropriate time.

Iranian Delegation Arrives in Khartoum 11 Aug

JN120958 Khartoum SUNA in English 0927 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Zul Ga'ida 26, August 12, (SUNA) — An Iranian delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam arrived here yesterday on a three-day trip.

The visit, the first of its kind since the ousting of Numayri, was in response to an invitation from the Foreign Ministry.

The delegation will tomorrow call on the prime minister and the foreign minister.

It will also tour some religious and archaeological sites in the national capital.

Delegation Meets Prime Minister

JN121810 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1723 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Aug (SUNA) — The Iranian delegation stressed Iran's welcome for and readiness to develop relations with Sudan and establish cooperation in various political, economic, and cultural fields. This came in statements by Hosseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, Iranian deputy foreign minister and head of the Iranian delegation, following his meeting with Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah here today.

The head of the delegation explained that the Council of Ministers had agreed in principle on reopening the two countries' embassies in Tehran and Khartoum, adding that he conveyed to the prime minister and the Sudanese people the congratulations of the Iranian Government and people on the popular uprising. The Iranian official also explained that he conveyed an oral message from the Iranian prime minister to Dr al-Jazuli inviting the Sudanese prime minister to visit Iran. The Sudanese prime minister accepted the invitation and a date will be set for his visit.

In his statement the Iranian official welcomed the transitional national government's policy, adding that this policy gains respect and appreciation for removing tension and misunderstanding between Sudan and its neighbors. Regarding Sudanese POW's in Iranian prisons and the Iranian Government's position on this issue, Sheykh ol-Eslam said that they number between 30 and 40 and that the Iranian Government will solve the problem.

Commenting on the September 1983 laws, he said deposed President Numayri's policies were like those of the shah of Iran, adding tht Numayri's Islamic allegations were aimed at saving his regime. He said that Iran supports and defends the implementation of Islamic law for the sake of God and Islam, and not to satisfy other desires.

The delegation met with Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub for talks on ways to normalize Sudanese-Iranian relations. The Iranian delegation arrived in the country yesterday on a visit that will last until the day after tomorrow, Wednesday.

Defense Minister Denies Garang Radio's Claims

JN111756 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1732 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Aug (SUNA) — Defense Minister Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad has denied a report broadcast on Colonel John Garang's radio station yesterday that his forces destroyed three vehicles, including one belonging to the People's Armed Forces. The defense minister described the report as baseless. This came in his statement to the press. The defense minister added that one vehicle belonging to the People's Armed Forces hit an antitank mine on the Juba-Bor road 2 weeks ago and that two soldiers from the People's Armed Forces were martyred.

The defense minister said he does not intend to comment on reports broadcast by that radio because he wants to contain and end the armed conflict, stressing that polemics will intensify differences at a time when the nation is preparing for a political declaration before the convening of the national conference to deal with the problems of rule in Sudan.

TMC Committee Meets Alliance in Kordofan

JN121904 Khartoum SUNA in English 1732 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 12 (SUNA) — The committee facilitating the Transitional Military Council (TMC) political affairs today discussed the plights that Kordofan Region sustained in the recent period.

The committee, chaired by TMC member Lt. Gen. (pilot) Muhammad Mirghani, met the alliance of north and south Kordofan sons who raised the sufferings of the region due to the natural plight of drought-related famine and the attacks by the outlaws in the region.

The alliance demanded [words indistinct] a silent march to lodge a memorandum with the TMC chairman dealt with [as received] menaces that the region encounter.

Gen. Mirghani on his side assured them that upholding of security in the region is a vital issue and TMC members will make field tour and inspect the situation there.

Minister on Assassination of Anya Nya Leader

JN121041 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Zul Ga'ida 26, August 12, (SUNA) — Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah has said that he had received no information about the assassination of Anya Nya (2) leader 'Abdallah Shuol by John Garang men.

He said the Deng forces are mainly formed of Nuer tribesmen and that they were longtime allies of John Garang and had abandoned him for tribal reasons and accepted dialogue with the authorities.

He said that, according to his knowledge, the real leadership of the Anya Nya (2) had been shifted to Col. Gordon.

He said it was sure that 'Abdallah Shuol had, of late, taken refuge in Fanjak Island under a light guard and that he assumes no leadership.

Anya Nya Organization Issues Statement 8 Aug

JN091230 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 9 (SUNA) — Anya Nya 2 has demanded the dispatch of a seven-member delegation representing different political forces in the Southern Region to hold negotiations with the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Movement, SPLM, and its military wing, the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army, SPLA, on their joining the main political force in the south for reaching a unified viewpoint on the southern Sudan question before meeting the government or the political force in the north.

Addressing the southern Sudanese political forces, Anya Nya 2 yesterday issued a statement calling for expedition of sending the delegation and stated that in case SPLM-SPLA reject negotiations, the political force in southern Sudan has to bear the responsibility of solving the problem without them.

We appeal to you, the southern political organs, because nowdays it appears that everybody is preparing for the proposed south-north peace conference which will shortly convene this August 1985 to review or resolve the burning situation in south Sudan in order to reach a lasting political solution towards the south Sudan question, the statement read, and added: southern Sudanese need more carefulness [as received] and better analysis from all south Sudanese intellectuals. We must be careful and realistic in solving our south-north problem because we do not need to repeat the same mistake that was imposed on southern people by some unmandated individuals in 1972 when Addis Ababa agreement was arranged and negotiated, where secret deal was signed by General Joseph Lagu and Mr. Abel Alier alone without even the support or okay from the southern Sudan population. This was nowadays given [words indistinct].

The statement pointed out that the unity of the southern Sudanese citizens, the south Sudanese immediate demands and the organization of a seven-man committee to negotiate with SPLM/SPLA are three important issues which have to be settled for solving the south Sudan question. This is where people in the south will come and talk with the northern authorities after we have all obtained our unity with the SPLA/SPLM leadership. But if the SPLA/SPLM leadership disagrees, rejects or refuses to meet the mandated delegation to talk with them and ignores accepting our appeal to them, then nobody to be blamed anymore and no south Sudanese will [word indistinct] again to SPLA/SPLM. The other southern Sudanese associations inside the Sudan and those who accepted peace talks will carry on with the peace settlement without SPLA/SPLM and we shall consider SPLA/SPLM leadership as a foreign movement. This decision will come after we have exhausted our efforts to convince our brothers in the SPLA/SPLM, the statement further read.

Finance Minister Comments on Status of Pound

JN111844 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1728 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Aug (SUNA) — 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid, minister of finance and economic planning, has said that linking the Sudanese pound to a selected group of currencies aims at protecting it from fluctuations that have nothing to do with the Sudanese economy and the competitive power of Sudanese exports. This came in the course of the minister's reply to a SUNA question on the objectives of linking the Sudanese pound to foreign currencies as recently approved by the Council of Ministers. He indicated that the price of the dollar goes up or down for international reasons unrelated to the U.S. economy. The minister stressed that as long as the Sudanese pound is linked to the U.S. dollar, Sudan's exports will decrease because they are uncompetitive and the price of its imports will rise. Therefore, he said, it was decided to link the Sudanese pound to a group of currencies, particularly those of the countries with which Sudan has commercial transactions, in accordance with the rates used in the field of export and import. He added that by this system Sudan aims at supporting its exports, particularly when they begin to lose their competitive ability, so that it could maintain a competitive level in foreign markets.

Minister on IMF Debts

JN111904 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1743 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Aug (SUNA) — In a statement today 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid, minister of finance and economic planning, explained that Sudan will pay $10 million out of a total arrears of $160 million due the IMF. His excellency added that this $160 million was supposed to be paid before 10 August, but Sudan could not do so. The IMF adopted this stand in accordance with the policies the country is currently following, trends in the economic fields, economic measures followed, and expected support from fraternal and friendly countries to solve this problem. The IMF agreed to postpone consideration of Sudan's debts until 25 October.

The minister affirmed that measures to improve the economy and halt the deterioration will continue under the forthcoming budget by abandoning luxurious expenditure, increasing production, avoiding expenditures that do not lead to bolstering production, and directing potentials toward everything that fosters production and increases revenues.

Regarding loans and donations that did not benefit Sudan due to failure to pay the arrears, the minister said they are not direct donations or loans. If the arrears are paid, the IMF advises the countries extending loans to assist Sudan; if the arrears are not paid, the IMF cannot give the green light to these fraternal and friendly countries to assist Sudan. He added that we and the IMF agreed on the arrears situation and that this will prompt the IMF to assist us to override this ordeal.

SPLM Spokesman on Government 'Propaganda'

EA081543 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] For the past few days, the Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLA-SPLM] has come under an exceptionally heavy barrage of verbal attacks from the government in Khartoum. These attacks seem to be harping on the usual and favourite theme of the government, that is regarding the SPLA-SPLM as a war monger. In response to this, the official spokesman for the movement has released the following statement:

These days are witnessing a concentrated hostile campaign against the SPLA-SPLM and its leader Dr John Garang. The managers of this wild propaganda against the movement and its leadership are the head of the military regime, Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab and the nominal prime minister, Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, in addition to a few foreign journalists sympathetic to the present regime in the Sudan.

The bad publicity being waged against the SPLA-SPLM revolves around the so-called olive branch offered by the regime to the movement in order to end the war. General Siwar al-Dhahab and Daf'allah have been accusing the movement of refusing to accept their peace talks leading to what they term the southern problem. Daf'allah has gone further than that. Faced with failure to impose his own version of empty peace plan, the prime minister has accused John Garang, the commander in chief of the SPLA and chairman of SPLM, of obstructing the government's peace proposal. The SPLA-SPLM, which believes in the right of self-defense, would like to make comments on these dangerous and misleading utterences by the Khartoum regime.

It is regrettable that a man who holds an important national job like that of a prime minister should boldly show such ignorance of what he is talking about. The SPLA is not a militia of John Garang. No single member of the 10,000 men and women SPLA fighters was recruited by John Garang or by any other person. Each of the SPLA soldiers came to the movement on their own will. The movement does not recruit its members, but receives and organizes those who desire to engage in various forms of struggle, including the armed one, and, like all organizations, the SPLA has a hierarchy, that is a chain of command to make work for the achievement of its objectives easy. It is within this context that John Garang happens to be the chief of the SPLA forces.

The ignorance of the prime minister of the Sudan is made more glaring by his failure to ask himself the following questions: First, if John Garang is using the SPLA against their will, why do they continue to fight under his command? And, secondly, why do members of the Sudan Government's regular forces, students, peasants, workers, professionals still flock to the bushes of the south even after the advent of the so-called change for the better, if John Garang was forcing people to refuse peace?

If Daf'allah is a true prime minister, who gets accurate daily briefings about the affairs of the country, then he would know from the paysheets of the government soldiers and officials who have been deserting their posts since the 6th of April 1985. Where do these defectors go and what is their motive? It is an open secret that the coming to power of the present regime in Khartoum has not stopped influx into the SPLA of citizens opposed to the unjust system under which our country has been ruled since 1956.

At this juncture it is important to address the present rulers of the Sudan that the SPLA-SPLM is not impressed by cosmetic solutions to problems or the granting of regional autonomy to a region or regions of the Sudan as long as the power of the central government remains intact in the hands of those who discriminate against the rest of the Sudanese on account of race and religion. Members of Sudan's ruling class who have exercised power for the last 29 years are guilty of racial and religious discrimination similar to the South African racist regime. The difference lies in the fact that in South Africa racial discrimination is practised and officially admitted by the white racists, whereas in the Sudan it is only practised. There are living examples to support the accusation against Sudan's ruling class. From 1956 up to the present, Sudan heads of state or government have been drawn from one region and all profess one religion and claim a common ethnic origin. This has always been the case with vital positions in the central government. Education, finance, defense, and foreign affairs have been the preserve of this group. All Sudan's ambassadors today come from this class. So do all permanent under secretaries, who are actually the backbone of the civil service. What explanation do Daf'allah and Siwar al-Dhahab have for the nonrepresentation of the people of the south and west in these vital national positions? Racial and religious discrimination is the explanation, and, until the ruling class admits this mistake and accepts to share power with the rest of the Sudanese, whatever their racial and religious backgrounds, the SPLA-SPLM shall continue to champion the armed struggle in order to achieve genuine national unity, equality and justice for all the Sudanese.

SPLA: Government Troops Stopped in Equatoria

EA091727 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army English 1300 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] We have just received the following: Radio SPLA correspondent in southern Upper Nile and Equatoria administrative area said that Sudan Armed Forces loyal to the May 2 regime of the generals, attempted on 7 August 1985 another advance towards Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] positions from Mongella. According to the correspondent, the advance was halted and pushed back by the combined forces of Lion, Hadid [Iron], Rad [Thunder], and Cobra, under the command of Major Bona Abang Bol.

In the course of the scenes of raids and ambushes conducted against the advancing enemy force by elements of Lion battalion led by Lieutenant (Ejok Abeg), Atem (Anywan) and Luka Magier (Tonj), one enemy tank and one APC and Majirus trucks were completely destroyed. Enemy casualties in personnel are reported to have been extremely high.

It is to be recalled the Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, commander in chief of the SPLA and chairman of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] Executive Committee, had earlier asked government soldiers in Mongella not to advance any further in return for SPLA troops to refraining from attacking them there. The SPLA-SPLM leader had said that any advance would constitute an attack on the SPLA and therefore every attempt would be made to repulse it. The official spokesman for the movement had told Radio SPLA that the advice has now been disregarded and SPLA's action against the advancing government soldiers was totally justified and a preemptive act in self defense.

SPLA Radio Welcomes Death of 'Abdallah Shuol

EA082059 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "A Notorious Stooge of the Generals Quits the Scene"]

[Text] As you have just heard over the communique issued by the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] High Command, the notorious criminal, William 'Abdallah Shuol is no more. All revolutionary and peace loving forces in Sudan have every cause to celebrate. They have now heard the last of a ruthless criminal, who has perpetrated countless heinous crimes against the people's revolutionary movement and innocent citizens.

From the outset, the destructive activities of sick people as William 'Abdallah Shuol Deng were taken lightly by the movement. As a national revolutionary movement that derives its inspiration from the indomitable will of the Sudanese masses, the SPLA-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] has always been armed with the necessary confidence that has permitted it not to be alarmed by the harshness of facts.

Indeed, the movement even at one point in time harbored the fervent hope that these antirevolutionary forces would repent, come to their senses, and at least cease their practices against the movement. Unfortunately, all these hopes proved to be in vain. The more the SPLA-SPLM deliberately ignored and maintained a low profile on the menace caused by 'Abdallah Shuol and Gordon Kong, the more daring and murderous they became. The latter even had the guts and impudence to try to lay his filthy blood-soiled hands on SPLA high command member, Lieutenant Colonel William Nuyan Bany, a true hero of the people's revolutionary struggle, whom he tried to ambush recently around Nasir.

Another element that prompted the SPLA-SPLM to act with restraint vis-a-vis these gangs was the fact they had begun decimating their own ranks throuth internal power wrangling that exposed their true mercenary character. This inevitably led to the onset of the process of disintegration of the gangsters organization, which had already split into factions. The gang battle that had been raging within the various groups comprising the organization claimed many lives, including that of Akuot Atem, whose throat was slit by William 'Abdallah Shuol in a final showdown in which he emerged unscathed as the unchallenged leader.

Following these developments, it became quite obvious that (?the groups) of 'Abdallah Shuol and Gordon Kong would no longer have the power to continue facing the SPLA. However, Numayri, with the assistance of D.K. Matthews [one time governor of Upper Nile], saw that the bandit group could be a great asset to the government if reorganized, equipped, and employed as a militia force against the SPLA. This, Numayri and D.K. believed would act as a brake on the SPLA-SPLM. Consequently, 'Abdallah Shuol, a murderer, was quickly proclaimed in Khartoum as a hero and elevated to the status of a full brigadier in the Sudan Armed Forces. Provided with whatever the government could obtain from its arsenal, 'Abdallah Shuol and Gordon Kong's militias became the shield of the government troops. In clashes with the SPLA, they were the main shock-absorbers on which to cushion the initial impacts of these clashes. It had been hoped that the tactic would weaken the SPLA in such a manner that government troops would subsequently find no difficulty in finishing off the SPLA.

However, this kind of thinking proved to be too simplistic. The SPLA was too much for a bunch of mercenaries to handle. In all the major battles with the SPLA, the brigands of 'Abdallah Shuol and Gordon Kong were beaten back. Disappointed with their poor performances, the government quickly lost enthusiasm about the mercenary project and assistance virtually came to a halt.

After the fall of the dictator Numayri, Siwar al-Dhahab, who stepped into his shoes and the chief villain in the second part of the unpleasant political drama on Sudan's stage, thought he could succeed where his predeccessor had dismally failed.

Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, the SPLA-SPLM leader, made a prediction based on a correctly scientific analysis of the exploitative nature of successive ruling minority cliques in Sudan in the aftermath of the 6 April usurpation of the people's power to the effect that Siwar al-Dhahab's regime was going to be even more repressive than Numayri's, and he was proved right. Immediately after Siwar al-Dhahab and his team of generals stole the people's revolution, he embarked on an intensive campaign of resuscitating back to life the force of counterrevolutionary bandits who were gasping for breath.

Given a new lease on life by general supplies of weapons, ammunition, food, and other logistic support from Siwar al-Dhahab, the militia groups of 'Abdallah Shuol and Gordon Kong sprang back into action with renewed vigor.

Now the SPLA-SPLM had been pushed to overstep the bounds of all reasonable tolerance. The bandits constituted a menace that could no longer be down-played. As the government's catspaw in the war against the SPLA, the movement had to come to terms with these groups. They even acquired a measure of world attention reflected in the international news media that unfortunately bestowed upon them an importance grossly disproportionate to their true size.

In view of all this, the SPLA had to react decisively in keeping with its revolutionary obligations toward the Sudanese masses, whose ultimate victory the government with the help of these criminals is trying to push away as far as possible. In the crackdown on the bandits, Lieutenant Colonel William Nuyan Bany, SPLA high command member, ordered that Nasir military garrison, the springboard for Gordon Kong's militia's murderous activities, be shelled. This was done, and as a result the army was forced to evacuate its devastated garrison and take refuge in a nearby school. The government militia was becoming a serious liability on the government rather than an asset, because of the war it is capable of bringing on military garrisons. Gordon Kong's militia is now dispersed and its remnants being pursued by SPLA forces.

On the other hand, the forces under the command of Major John Kulang in Fanjak area denied 'Abdallah Shuol's group vital food, supplies, and ammunition. The recent destruction of a steamer carrying a huge consignment of supplies to 'Abdallah Shuol just nailed the coffin shut on him. In the clash with SPLA troops in which he perished with his group, 'Abdallah Shuol made his last stand ever. With that, the SPLA-SPLM has eliminated another obstacle in the path of its triumphant revolutionary march toward a new Sudan: The Sudan of the masses and not that of the exploiters.

TUNISIA

Reportage, Reaction to Libya Deporting Workers

AL-SABAH: Libya Deports 5,000

LD091223 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1148 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Tunis 9 Aug (KUNA) — The Tunisian *AL-SABAH* here today quoted unnamed informed Tunisian sources as having said that the Libyan authorities between 5 and 7 August deported more than 5,000 Tunisians working in Libya.

Quoting these sources, *AL-SABAH* said that the deportation of Tunisians from Libyan territory took place "after their refusal to take up Arab citizenship offered to them by the Libyan regime instead of their Tunisian nationality."

The Tunisian newspaper made it clear that "the manner of deporting and expelling Tunisian workers from Libya is not according to any international norm, since they were expelled without their belongings, passports, nor without exchanging the currency they saved, and that they were driven to Tunisian-Libyan border in an inhuman manner."

It said that "the Libyan authorities adopted this measure after they froze a number of trade agreements between the two sister countries."

Minister Views Plans for Workers

LD111726 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Mr Mohamed Ennaceur, minister of social affairs, paid a working visit to the governorate of Medenine where he acquainted himself with the situation regarding the return of workers from [words indistinct]. Here are the details from our correspondent Mohamed [name indistinct] from Medenine:

[Correspondent] The minister of social affairs, accompanied by (Salah Bhouri), governor of Medenine, and (Ayad Ben Amara), secretary general of the party coordination committee in Ben Gardane, met a number of workers returning from Libya at the collection center put at their disposal by the regional authorities.

He spoke to them and asked them about the circumstances of their return because of the police deportation operation mounted by the Libyan authorities against them. He conveyed to them the sympathy of the great combatant [Bourguiba] and the government, and their indignation at the maltreatment they had suffered. The minister saw cases of this maltreatment for himself, and listened to several people who suffered provocations and humiliation because of the workers' refusal to adopt Libyan nationality and forego their own Tunisian nationality. Mr Mohamed Ennaceur and those accompanying him then went to Tunisian border post at (Ras Jdir) and attended the operation by police and customs men for arranging their return. He spoke with several of them.

At the premises of the subgovernorate of Ben Gardane, the minister of social affairs presided over a working meeting including administrative and party cadres, during which he touched upon the conditions of the reception given to the returnees, plans for sending them to their regions of origin in the various governorates of the republic, and the necessary arrangements undertaken by the regional authority and the governor of Medenine Mr (Salah Bhouri), who has been monitoring this operation on the spot from the start with great energy, with the help of the police, the national guard, the customs men, and the cadres.

The minister of social affairs stressed in his speech that he came under instructions from the great combatant, the government, and the party to express the sympathy and concern of the head of state, and also to voice the government's eagerness to face up to the situation energetically, affirming that dignity comes before bread. He said he came also to see the conditions of their return for himself and to manifest solidarity with them [words indistinct] by the regional and local authorities [word indistinct] to step up the search for ideas to enable the government to assimilate them into the existing projects in the regions and to tackle the problem in a radical way.

Let us mention that among those present was Mr (Abdelhak Lassoued), governor of Gabes.

President, Ministers Debate Issue

LD121347 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba today held a working meeting with Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid Essebsi, Minister of Social Affairs Mohamed Ennaceur, and the director of the Socialist Destourian Party, Hedi Baccouche.

Following the meeting, Mohamed Ennaceur made the following statement:

This working session was devoted to the discussion of the situation facing the Tunisian community in the Libyan Arab Jamihiryah, particularly the Tunisian workers who were recently expelled from Libya, and whose number so far has reached nearly 7,500 workers. I submitted to his excellency the president a report on the contact I had with these workers in Ras Jdir and Ben Gardane. I acquainted the president with the way these workers were received back in Tunisia, the circumstances relating to their residence in Tunisia, and the measures which were taken in various governorates for their rehabilitation into our economic life. I also conveyed to him greetings from these Tunisian workers who were grateful for the kind gesture made by his excellency in sending one of his aides to contact them and find out about their conditions. I also conveyed to him these workers' strong attachment to him and their pride in being Tunisians.

From the investigations which were made on the spot, it became clear that all these workers worked legally in Libya, and in accordance with contracts which are still effective and within the framework of the agreement between the two countries. Some of the workers complained about the oppressive measures to which they were subjected prior to their return to Tunisia — measures which are contrary to the agreements existing between the two countries, the norms and tradition dictated by goodneighborliness, and the fraternity between the two brotherly peoples. His excellency the president of the republic has given his permission for this matter to be pursued with total resolution and vigilance, and for the necessary measures to be taken to find suitable and satisfactory solutions and to preserve the rights of Tunisians working in the Jamahiriyah within the framework of consultation and dialogue between the two countries.

Protest Note Sent

LD122038 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior Mohamed Mzali this morning presided over a meeting at the Government House at the Qasbah which was attended by a number of ministers. The meeting was devoted to discussing the conditions of the Tunisian workers expelled from Libya and the circumstances surrounding their expulsion which contradicts the norms of fraternal neighborliness and the agreements between the two countries; this also directly affects the relations between the two peoples because of the strange treatment of our Tunisian workers.

In this respect, a number of measures demanded by the situation have been taken. They reflect the solidarity of all factions of the Tunisian people with our expelled workers and the government's will, guided by the grand combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, in the face of this situation and to facilitate their absorption in the national economy.

Mzali affirmed that Tunisia's heart was not unable to absorb them and that national duty demands from all parties, establishments, and the living forces [al-quwa al-hayyah] on the regional and national fields to help in this act of solidarity.

The Foreign Ministry last Thursday summoned the charge d'affaires of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and handed him a note of protest addressed to the authorities in his country concerning the matter on Saturday 10 August.

Meanwhile, the General Security Department has issued a communique stating that the expulsion of the Tunisian workers from Libya has been continuing and that 486 have been expelled since yesterday evening.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR Statement Replies to Moroccan UN Message

LD111831 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] The Liberated Territories, 11 Aug (APS) — A statement issued by the Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture today said that Mr Aliyan Kintawi, the Polisario assistant representative to the UN, has strongly criticized, in an explanation to the UN Decolonalization Committee which has been in session in New York since 8 August 1985, the contents of a message addressed by the Moroccan mission to the UN secretary general which was distributed to the participants of the Decolonalization Committee meetings.

The Polisario representative pointed out that the Moroccan document is based on weak reasons, which have been presented since 1975, proving anew that Morocco is intransigent and has very little political will because it continues to reject the UN and OAU peace plans and Resolutions No 40, 30, and 104.

The statement points out that Mr Aliyan Kintawi mentioned the so-called Moroccan willingness to organize a referendum in the Western Sahara, according to what appeared in the Moroccan document, and he stressed that it is a contradiction for Morocco to accept the implemention of a self-determination referendum as specified by international organizations while it continues to occupy Saharan soil by force.

The statement points out that the Polisario assistant representative recalled that the implementation of a self-determination referendum necessarily demands direct negotiations between Polisario and Morocco, as demanded by the UN and the OAU in their peace plan, and the withdrawal of Moroccan forces and administration from Saharan soil.

Finally, we recall that the UN Decolonalization Committee earlier prepared and issued a document concerning the developments of decolonalization in Western Sahara during 1984-85. This document, which mentioned the series of diplomatic and military victories achieved by SDAR during that year, places the responsibility for the military escalation and the intentional obstruction of all the peace efforts exerted by the UN and the OAU on Morocco's shoulders.

Communique Claims 655 Moroccan Casualties in Jul

LD102348 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] The Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture issued a statement yesterday which included the results of the military operations carried out by Saharan army units during July.

In this statement, the ministry said that the military activities of 655 Moroccan soldiers have eben terminated. This includes 210 soldiers who were killed and 3 who were captured, in addition to the destruction of a huge quantity of weapons and ammunition.

20 Moroccan Forces Killed

LD100058 Algiers APS in Arabic 2300 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] A statement by the SDAR Ministry of Information and Culture has confirmed that the forces of the ALPS [Saharan Popular Liberation Army] carried out in the first 3 days of August a series of operations against the positions of the Moroccan forces in the Western Sahara.

The ALPS statement pointed out that the ALPS fighters attacked, in particular, the positions near the Moroccan defense wall. The operations, which they carried out in the mentioned period, resulted in 20 dead and 30 wounded in the ranks of the Moroccan forces, and also the destruction of important military equipment in these positions.

Further Claims

LD111804 Algiers Aps in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] The Liberated Territories, 11 Aug (APS) — A statement by the Saharan Ministry of Information today, Sunday, announced that 113 Moroccan soldiers were wounded, including 53 dead, during an attack by the Saharan Popular Liberation Army on 8 August against the positions of the Royal army in the region of (?Umm Digin) north of (?Aminis).

The statement pointed out that the Saharan Popular Liberation Army after these battles sieged and occupied these positions and one of the positions of the wall. Also during this operation, a large amount of equipment was destroyed, including 2 ammunition depots; 10 lorries; 3 mortar guns and a number of machineguns.

The Saharan statement ended by saying: "This attack comes within the framework of the Great Arab Maghreb Attack for the Liberation of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Soil and in respect of the international organizations' resolutions concerning the establishment of a just and permanent peace in north west Africa."

ETHIOPIA

EPLF Reports on Fighting Around Barentu

890 Government Troops Killed

LD121640 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1553 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Aug (KUNA) — A military communique issued by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF], distributed here today, said that the EPLF had crushed an infantry brigade and destroyed 4 tanks and 10 armored cars in the area of (?Kuwita), 60 km east of the liberated strategic city of Barentu.

The communique pointed out that the battles, in which huge Ethiopian forces were amassed in an attempt to capture Barentu, are continuing in the area of (?Kuwita), where the EPLF is chasing the remainder of the Ethiopian Army.

The communique summarized the Ethiopian losses in these battles as 890 dead, 354 wounded, and 135 captured, including 9 officers of various ranks. It also reported the capture of a huge quantity of small-, medium-, and large-caliber weapons. It also pointed out that the Ethiopian Army has made 11 attempts to capture the liberated strategic city of Barentu since its liberation on 7 July.

9 August Clash

EA121857(Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Around (Konta) — On 9 August the heroic EPLF fighters repulsed the 12th attempt to recapture Barentu. Our gallant forces severely punished the defending brigades mobilized to recapture Barentu.

During the 12-hour clash, which took place at (Konta) between the Akordat-Barentu and Areza-Barentu roads, the 8th Brigade was completely destroyed and 700 Dergue soldiers killed, 250 wounded, and 135 captured. Casualties are still being counted.

Among those captured were eight lieutenants and second lieutenants.

Apart from human casualties, the enemy forces sustained the following material losses: 453 light weapons; 60 brens; 31 RPG's; 32 pistols; 10 radio communications sets; and large quantities of ammunition and hand grenades.

In another development, the heroic EPLF forces repulsed the enemy's eleventh attempt to recapture Barentu on 7 and 8 August. Our gallant fighters killed 60 enemy soldiers, wounded 108, and captured 5 rifles.

During the course of the 12 attempts to recapture Barentu, including those mentioned above, 6,028 enemy soldiers have been put out of action.

EPLA Routs 'Spy Team' in 6 August Fighting

EA120952 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] The gallant fighters of the Eritrean People's Liberation Army, EPLA, have scourged and routed a Dergue spy team operating along the Akordat-Barentu line. During fighting on 6 August 1983, our fighters killed six and wounded four Dergue soldiers and captured 1 RPG-7 and 114 rifles.

SOMALIA

WSLF Kills 35 Troops, Captures Weapons 29 July

EA120955 (Clandistine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali 0930 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] The gallant fighters of Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] fiercely attacked black colonialist Abyssinian forces stationed at (Kritabi), 2 km east of (Abakur) in Imei District, Bale region, on 29 July 1985. The intrepid WSLF fighters killed 35 and wounded many black colonialist Abyssinian soldiers. They also burned out an enemy water truck, knocked out five field guns, and destroyed three military equipment and ration stores. The dead enemy soldiers included the base commander, a captain, and his deputy, a second lieutenant. The WSLF fighters captured assorted rifles and a large quantity of ammunition.

Following their victory over the enemy soldiers, the WSLF fighters returned safely to base.

TANZANIA

High Court Releases Four Accused of Treason

EA121128 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The high court today released 4 out of 19 people accused of high treason.

The high court presiding judge, Ndugu Nasaor Mnzavas, giving his verdict, said that accused No 10, Christian Paschal Chaika; accused No 12, Mark Augustine Mkude; accused No 14, Gervas Rweyongeza; and accused No 18, Nimrod Theophil Faraji; have no case to answer before the court.

The decision was made after the defense asked the presiding judge to free 13 defendants on grounds that there was insufficient evidence to link them with the plot to overthrow the government.

The chief prosecutor, Ndugu William (Sekhuli), told the presiding judge that only 2 of the 19 accused did not have a cause to answer due to insufficient evidence against them. He named accused No 12, Mkude, and accused No 14, Rweyongeza.

Ndugu Mnzavas said there is enough evidence to show that the remaining defendants have a case to answer before the court. He said the high court would like to hear their statements.

Some of the newsmen listening to the proceedings left the court premises immediately after the decision was made so as to witness the departure of the four people who had been set free. The freed people joined their relatives who had come to the court to listen to the proceedings.

UGANDA

National Rescue Front Surrenders, To Join Talks

EA121752 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] One of the movements which have been fighting for the removal of the Obote regime says it has surrendered its fighting forces in toto to the commander in chief of the Uganda Armed Forces.

In a press release welcoming the decision of the Military Council to hold a roundtable conference with the leaders of the movements which had been fighting the Obote regime, a spokesman of the Uganda National Rescue Front [UNRF], Mr (Felix Kenyi Onama), added that his organization is not setting any preconditions for its participation in the talks, but he declared that they will resist any attempt by individuals or groups of people to reverse what has already been achieved.

Mr (Onama), a former minister of defense and secretary general of the Uganda People's Congress, UPC, said the UNRF will work hand in hand with the government and other participants to find lasting solutions to the problems which have plagued the country for several years. These will include evolving a structural method of giving Ugandans opportunities to select their leaders at the earliest opportune time.

NRA Said in Control of Three Western Towns

EA131053 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
13 Aug 85 p 2

[Report by *THE STANDARD* correspondent: "Museveni Men Seize Three Towns"]

[Excerpt] Reports from western Uganda said today that National Resistance Army groups (NRA) had overpowered government soldiers, disarmed them and taken over the control of the towns of Fort Portal, Kabale and Mbarara. Travellers from western Uganda claimed that NRA guerillas commanded by former defence minister, Yoweri Museveni, were marching towards the country's third largest town of Masaka, eighty miles west of Kampala. Eyewitnesses stated that NRA guerrillas disarmed Ugandan soldiers without much resistance. However, other sources stated that government troops which resisted were overpowered and arrested.

Reports from Mbarara stated that NRA guerrillas had occupied the Ugandan Army barracks there. They added that armed soldiers of the rebel group last Saturday demonstrated at Mbarara town chanting patriotic songs praising their commander, Mr Museveni, and denouncing the toppled leader, Dr Milton Obote.

In Kampala, top officials in Gen. Tito Okello's offices were yesterday tightlipped on the composition of the delegation of the ruling military council which was expected to have left yesterday evening or early this morning for Tanzania for peace talks. But observers here thought that the Ugandan delegation would be headed by the head of state, Gen Okello, and would most probably consist of the vice-chairman who is also the minister for defence, Brig Wilson Toko and council members, Brig Sam Nanyumba, Brig Zedi Maruru and the secretary to the council, Mr Justin Okoth.

Ssemogerere Views Situation, Talks With NRA

MB130856 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 12 Aug 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The new regime in Uganda that ousted President Obote on 27 July is still trying to sort out the country's political future. Sometime this week, talks are expected to be held with Yoweri Museveni's rebel National Resistance Army, NRA. Over the weekend the new interior minister, former opposition leader Paul Ssemogerere, was as good as his word and released more than 1,000 political prisoners, but there is still trouble. A lot of supporters of President Obote's UPC [Uganda People's Congress] party have fled his home town of Lira. There are still roadblocks around the capital, Kampala, and gunfire at night. In Kampala, Alexander Thompson asked Paul Ssemogerere why things haven't yet returned to normal:

[Begin recording] [Ssemogerere] I would think differently. I would say that since the coup there has been dramatic improvement in this direction. One hardly hears shootings at night or during the day. Passing at the roadblocks, one encounters a very different atmosphere from what would have prevailed before. I found — and I can tell that most of the time the men at the roadblocks don't know me — but I find that they handle civilians, pedestrians, [words indistinct] very humanely and that they are speedy in their work.

[Thompson] Let me ask you, another very tricky problem at the moment is that in the past in Uganda when one group of people comes to power, there have been reprisals, revenge, attacks, revenge killings, and witchhunts. What are you doing and the government doing to try to control that this time so that there isn't revenge, assaults, and a witchhunt against people who were prominent in the previous government?

[Ssemogerere] Well, even before I joined the government, I made a public appeal calling on members of my party and calling on all Ugandans to desist from this kind of activity and I think there is good response.

[Thompson] But let us take one example. A colleague of mine went up to Lira, which is Dr Obote's home town. I believe Lira used to have a population of 20,000 people. He couldnt find anyone. How would you explain that? He literally couldnt find anyone.

[Ssemogerere] Well, one is not suprised. I don't think it was 20,000, but even if it was 20,000, after what happened, bearing in mind that there are barracks there and there is heavy fighting there, I think it is a question of caution, and if you came to Kampala soon after the coup you would have found the streets empty most of the day. But beginning on Monday, you would have seen people coming back. So, this must apply to Lira. As it is a question of caution doesn't mean that 20,000 have been killed. I think that just much of these people are alive, and I believe that most of them are alive, are just keeping away from the town in case there are problems there.

[Thompson] So, what you have here is political parites working together, but people have said that if you want a broad-based government of reconciliation that is in no way possible without the participation of guerilla movements, and particularly the largest in the country, the NRA of Yoweri Museveni. He still seems to be keeping his options open. Do you think if he continues to be awkward, if you like, it is possible to put together a meaningful government without him?

[Ssemogerere] Well, I surely hope that he will not want to be an obstacle. I have talked with him, I found that he listens. He has his own views about formation of government, and about the direction of the new government and these are... [changes thought] for this I respect him. But I have encouraged him that he should make contacts with the government and make his views known and seek the earliest opportunity possible to come to Uganda. I hope he can do that...

[Thompson, interrupting] Have you spoken to him since the coup d'etat about this matter?

[Ssemogerere] Yes, yes, and talking to the head of state, and talking to colleagues here, I find on this side we are as anxious as anybody else to establish meaningful contact and communication and work out some (?consensus issue). At the same time, I find that there are enough indicators to suggest that other guerrilla movements, in particular the fighting men, would want another solution, that more of them would like to stop fighting. They are as tired of fighting as the civilians. [End recording]

Okello Discusses Elections, Thanks U.S. for Aid

EA121744 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] The military government will organize elections as soon as there is stability and peace in the country. This was stated by the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, when he was receiving the U.S. ambassador to Uganda, Mr Allen Davis, who called on him at his office in the Parliament Building to bid him farewell. He reaffirmed the Military Council's determination to restore human rights and dignity to the people of Uganda.

Chairman Gen Tito Okello stressed that the Army removed the Obote regime to save the lives of Ugandans. He thanked the U.S. Government for the assistance so far given to Uganda.

Ambassador Davis said the U.S. Government is prepared to give every assistance to the new military government. He wished the Military Council success in its efforts to bring peace through roundtable talks with the fighting groups.

He expressed gratitude to Gen Tito Okello for the release of the political prisoners.

Bazilio Okello Says Council Seeks To End Killings

EA121911 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] The Military Council is determined to put an end to the killings which have been going on in the country and build for prosperity. Addressing an enthusiastic crowd at (Peche) Stadium in Gulu, the chief of the defense forces, Lieutenant General Bazilio Okello, related the events which led the present government to come to power. He said that neither the chairman of the Military Council nor himself wanted to become president of the country, but the gap had to be filled when Obote fled the country unceremoniously.

Lt Gen Bazilio Olara Okello also explained that the liberation war of 1978-79 was not fought against the Kakwa, Lugrara, or Madi, but to remove the murderous regime of Amin and to bring back freedom and peace to the country.

Likewise, Lt Gen Okello declared, the action taken to remove Obote should not be misinterpreted as being against the Langi. He revealed that the demand to remove the then Chief of Staff Smith Opon Acak, Ogole, Otai, Rwakasisi and Kirunda was rejected by Obote and therefore a struggle was waged to remove Obote and his clique. Amidst applause, Lt Gen Okello revealed that Obote's child was left in State House has been sent to his father who was shocked. He said the quarrel was not with Obote's child, but with him and his clique.

The chief of the defense forces said that the government is working tirelessly to ensure that all citizens who are in the bush to return home. He said the matter is going to be thoroughly discussed with Mr Museveni so that all Ugandans can join hands in building a united and prosperous country. Earlier the chief of the defense forces introduced to the gathering the new commander of the 10th Brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Chris (?Kisembo). On behalf of the people of Gulu, the district commissioner, Mr (Luwanga Kiwanuka) assured Lt Gen Okello that the people of the district are behind the new government led by General Tito Okello Lutwa.

Army Troops Go on 'Looting Rampage' in Jinja

EA120945 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
12 Aug 85 p 2

[Report by *THE STANDARD* correspondent: "Ugandan Troops on Rampage"]

[Text] At least 14 people were shot dead in Jinja, Uganda on Saturday night after armed soldiers went on a looting rampage and harrassed the town's residents.

The extensive looting and shooting in Jinja, which is the second largest town in Uganda, lying 50 miles east of Kampala, started at 7 p.m. on Saturday night and went on throughout the night until Sunday morning. The rampaging soldiers shot in the air, forced shops doors open, intimidated and harassed people, the majority of whom were injured.

A resident of Jinja told *THE STANDARD* that he had seen at least four dead bodies being taken to Jinja Hospital.

He reported that one member of the Sudanese Embassy staff, working in Kampala, had been killed during the rampage. Unconfirmed reports said the Sudanese diplomat whose identity was not immediately confirmed was thrown out of a window of the third floor of a lodge by soldiers who had stormed in and demanded money with menace. He had reportedly refused to bow to their demands. A Sudanese Embassy official in Kampala said a group of their staff members had gone to Jinja to verify the circumstances under which their colleague had died.

Other reports said the dead included two doctors, a nurse and a prominent Jinja businessman, Mr Charles Muwayi, who is the propretor of Tim Tom Hotel. Reports said Mr Muwayi was shot dead when soldiers attacked his house early Sunday morning and carried away all his property.

Another resident, only identified as Mudumba, was critically injured and admitted to Jinja Hospital after the unruly soldiers kicked and stabbed him with the bayonets of their guns.

A former MP for Iganga Central, Professor Yoweri Kyesimira, with officials and supporters of the Democratic Party (DP), had their money and watches snatched by soldiers who stormed into a bar where the victims were having a drink. Professor Kysemira who had just been released from detention had just finished addressing a jubilant rally of DP supporters who had turned out to give him a rousing welcome.

The soldiers ordered him and others to lie down, threatening to shoot them. He, however, managed to escape without injury. The former MP was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Bazalaki, the director of training and operation in the Uganda Army.

Jinja market, which is always full of various commodities, was thoroughly looted throughout the night by soldiers and members of their families.

The soldiers used lorries which had Uganda Army registration numbers to carry their loot which included radios, watches, bags of sugar, rice, maize flour and shoes to their barracks in Jinja.

One soldier who was manning a road block across River Nile near the Nile brewery at Njeru told *THE STANDARD* he regretted the looting and the unbecoming behavior of some of his colleagues. He added it was shameful for soldiers to have looted the market. Now where shall we get food from? he wondered.

One resident said last Friday that one guerrilla group, which was not identified, allegedly tried to attack the Army in Jinja, but was repulsed. Some people think that this could have prompted the looting by the soldiers. Other people thought they were annoyed by the holding of a big rally welcoming back Professor Kyesimira.

GABON

Opposition Group Forms Government in Exile

AB122205 Paris AFP in French 1848 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Paris, 12 Aug (AFP) — A Gabonese government in exile led by Max Anicet Koumba-Mbabinga (prime minister) was formed on 9 August 1985 by the Movement for National Recovery (Morena, banned, chaired by Paul Mba-Abessole), a communique published on Monday in Paris by the movement announced.

According to the communique, this government was formed in accordance with the provisions of the Gabonese Constitution of 21 February 1961 which "authorizes a multiparty system and guarantees freedoms."

Morena, whose first public appearance was noted toward the end of 1981 in Libreville, states that it is fighting to overthrow President Omar Bongo's regime and fight for "democrcay, national unity, and development." Many Morena militants and suspected members of the movement have been arrested and prosecuted in Gabon since that date, notably in December 1982, when the state security court tried 37 persons suspected of being members of the movement in Libreville and sentenced 13 of them to 20 years in prison with hard labor. The formation of this government in exile was to be announced last February in Paris during a press conference which, like previous ones, was prohibited by the police authorities.

Here is the list of the Gabonese government in exile, according to the movement's communique published in Paris on Monday:

Prime minister, head of government, minister of external relations, commerce, industry, and national defense: Max Anicet Koumba-Mbabinga;

Minister of state for justice, scientific education, and public morality in charge of agriculture, stock-breeding, forestry, and fishing: Julien Menene Bikoro;

Minister of state for information, post and telecommunications, and tourism in charge of women's affairs, social progress, national solidarity, and relations with humanitarian organizations: Simon Adolphe Evouna;

Minister of economy, finance, mines and energy: Jacques Bibadanga;

Minister of employment, civil service, higher education, and scientific and technological research: Martin Onanga Ressavou;

Minister of national education, professional training, and public health: Henri Singata;

Minister of national supply and propaganda: Mrs Celestine Annick Mouwoumi;

Minister of interior, public works, planning, territorial administration, rural development, and transport: Francois Soumbougoula;

Minister of culture, youth, and sports: Paul Etienne Tchibiala;

Secretary general and spokesman for the government: Mrs Solange Awa.

ZAIRE

Benin's Affo Arrives With Kerekou Message

AB121915 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1635 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 Aug (AZAP) — The Beninese foreign minister, Frederic Affo, arrived in Kinshasa on Monday from Cotonou via Brazzaville, to deliver a message from President Mathieu Kerekou to his Zairian counterpart, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

In an interview with AZAP at Beach Ngobila, Mr Affo, who did not disclose the contents of the message, stated that cooperation between the two countries was excellent and that all issues of common interest offer the two countries the occasion to consult each other and adopt a common stand on both international issues and strictly African problems.

Similarly, he added, Zaire and Benin spare no effort toward the fulfillment of inter-African life based on true fraternity in spite of the artificial boundaries imposed by colonialism.

In this regard, Mr Affo continued, the Government of Benin and Zaire's Executive Council have been doing everything possible to revitalize African solidarity, especially at this dramatic time when Africa is suffering from drought and the economic crisis.

The Beninese statesman said that during his stay, he will inquire about the well-being and behavior of the Beninese community in Zaire. He was met on arrival at Beach Ngobila by Elofa Lokwa, division chief in charge of the welcome and ceremonies service at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, as well as Mr Gustave Savoeda, charge d'affaires of the Beninese Embassy in Zaire. The length of the Beninese minister's visit to Zaire is not known.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Decree Dissolves Revolutionary Government

AB130645 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Decree issued by Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, on the dissolution of the revolutionary government on 12 August in Ouagadougou — read by Lieutenant Daouda Traore]

[Text] Decree dissolving the Government of Burkina Faso: The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso decrees the following in compliance with the 4 August 1983 proclamation:

Article 1. The Revolutionary Government of Burkina Faso is hereby dissolved.

Article 2. The permanent undersecretaries of the ministries are charged with running the day-to-day business of their ministries in conjunction with the Revolutionary Defense Committees.

Article 3. In ministries with no permanent undersecretaries, the function defined in Article 2 will be assumed by the permanent secretaries of the ministries.

Article 4. The present decree, which takes effect from today, will be published in the *JOURNAL OFFICIEL* of Burkina Faso.

Ouagadougou, 12 August 1985

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

'General Coordinators' Appointed

AB130705 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Decree issued by Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution of Burkina Faso, on the appointment of general coordinators, on 12 August in Ouagadougou — read by Lieutenant Daouda Traore]

[Text] Decree appointing general coordinators delegated to the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and president of Burkina Faso:

The chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso, in compliance with the 4 August 1983 proclamation and with the decree dissolving the Government of Burkina Faso, decrees:

Article 1. The following comrades are hereby appointed general coordinators delegated to the chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso, to be known in short as coordinators of Burkina Faso [coordonnateurs du Faso]: Captain Blaise Compaore, Major Jean-Baptiste Boukary Lingani, and Captain Henri Zongo.

Article 2. The coordinators of Burkina Faso are given special mandates to act on behalf of the president of Brukina Faso.

Article 3. The present decree, which takes effect from today, will be published in the *JOURNAL OFFICIEL* of Burkina Faso.

Ougadougou, 12 August 1985

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

Ministers Given New Functions

AB130728 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Decree issued by Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso, on new assignments for members of the dissolved government on 12 August in Ouagadougou — read by Lieutenant Daouda Traore]

[Text] Decree assigning new functions to the ministers of the dissolved government:

The chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso decrees:

Article 1. With the exception of the coordinators of Burkina Faso, the comrades of the dissolved government are hereby appointed project chiefs of the collective farms of the ministries which they headed.

Article 2. The project chiefs assume function on 19 August 1985. They must be prepared to report, if requested to do so, in order to handle any matter left with them.

Article 3. The Revolutionary Defense Committees of the various ministries are charged with the implementation of the present decree.

Article 4. The present decree which takes effect from today will be published in the *JOURNAL OFFICIEL* of Burkina Faso.

Ouagadougou, 12 August 1985

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

GHANA

Rawlings, DPRK Envoy Discuss Nonaligned Movement

AB122242 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, has emphasized the need for developing countries, particularly those within the Nonaligned Movement, to do everything possible to enhance South-South cooperation in their own interests. Flight Lt Rawlings made these remarks when the ambassador of the DPRK, Chang To-ho, paid a courtesy call on him at the Castle, Osu, today. Some member-states of the movement, he noted, have attained a high level of technological advancement that gives them a good edge over the underdeveloped countries. Chairman Rawlings therefore advised that while moves are being made toward finding solutions to problems confronting the movement, steps should be taken to ensure that this is not done in isolation of others who are at war within the movement. In this respect, he said there is a lot which the privileged group within the movement could offer in terms of the needs of the less fortunate states to achieve their technological independence. A similar form of assistance is also expected of another group within the Non-aligned Movement which does not have the same level of technological advancement, but holds some of the world's most important resources.

Flight Lt Rawlings stated that everything possible should be made for the nonaligned states to renew their efforts toward freezing tension in the Middle East and the Gulf. In doing that, he said, it is imperative for individual states or groups not to overlook the weakness of another, else it will directly undermine whatever advancement or progress that could be achieved. The leader of the revolution observed that unlike developed countries, Third World nations need one another in order to overcome their underdevelopment. He declared: Our weakness enhances the strength of a good number of developed countries.

Chairman Rawlings expressed his personal gratitude as well as that of those seeking ways of liberating themselves in all spheres to President Kim Il-song for his continued support to liberation movements. He thanked the DPRK president for an invitation to him to visit his country in the near future.

The chairman of the committee of secretaries, P.V. Obeng, who is also a member of the PNDC, thanked the government and people of the DPRK for the numerous and valuable assistance to Ghana. He mentioned in particular remedial offers made by the DPRK during the 1983 food crisis in the country and the training of school children who put up a mass acrobatic display at the Accra sports stadium to mark the 6th anniversary of the 4 June uprising this year. Mr Obeng pledged that Ghana will cooperate with the DPRK in all fields, especially in agriculture, education, and culture for the benefit of their two peoples.

Ambassador Chang briefed Flight Lt Rawlings about the reunification talks between North and South Korea. He emphasized the need for the two countries to sit together and find common solutions to their reunification issue. Mr Chang said the government and people of DPRK are politically behind the people of Ghana under the able leadership of Flight Lt Rawlings. He also commended the PNDC for giving real meaning to South-South cooperation and also for fighting against Western imperialists, especially the CIA in its attempt to destabilize Ghana.

Zambia's Goma Stops Over, Comments on Apartheid

AB121104 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text]Countries supporting the apartheid regime in South Africa have been asked to help end its obnoxious system instead of adopting strategies to perpetuate that regime. This assertion was made by the Zambian foreign minister, Professor Lameck K.H. Goma, when he made a day's stopover in Accra on his way to Lome, Togo, to attend a conference on disarmament, security, and development. Prof Goma, who is leading a 4-man delegation to the 3-day conference which is under the auspices of the OAU, leaves Accra this morning for Lome. He said the theme for the conference is vital in the wake of violence in South Africa. Prof Goma warned that violence will continue, unless there is a meaningful attempt to solve the problem of apartheid through peaceful means.

Prof Goma quoted President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania who said: You can make profit out of exploitation but you cannot make profit out of chaos. He said it is now up to the friends of the racist regime to decide if they can make their profits in the escalating chaos in that country. The minister asked all member-states of the OAU to remain united behind the organization's efforts and strive to support its institutions.

GUINEA

Official Says 4 July Coup Attempt PDG Plot

AB121140 Dakar PANA in French 1034 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text]Dakar, 11 Aug (PANA) — The secretary of state in charge of Guineans abroad, Mr Jean-Claude Diallo, has told PANA that "the coup attempt in Guinea on 4 July this year was not a Malinke plot." In a second interview granted to PANA, Mr Diallo — who left Dakar on Friday night for Paris — affirmed that the documents found on the putschists "prove that the coup attempt in Guinea was a plot of the PDG (the Guinea Democratic Party of former President Sekou Toure).

He stressed that the putschists wanted to rehabilitate the system of a party which is banned forever in Guinea. "But if some people think or say that the former system was a Malinke regime, then in that case they may feel absolutely free to identify themselves with the plot by describing it as a Malinke plot," he added. After recalling that the regime of the former dictator Sekou Toure "waged war against all the children of Guinea and all the tribes of Guinea without any distinction," the Guinean secretary of state remarked that in 1975, the main city of the Malinke ethnic group (Kankan) "was completely destroyed by the former regime." He said the war waged by Sekou Toure in 1975 against what he called Cheytane (the traders) "was directed against the Malinkes who had great financial and material means."

According to Mr Jean-Claude Diallo, the coup attempt was the work of some Malinke officers "who have always been known to act strangely." He said that it is regrettable that "these people talk of being Malinke and that others echo their statements. But we know among ourselves that in Guinean there is no Malinke plot; there is no war against any tribe whatsoever."

LIBERIA

Doe Accuses Politicians in Nimba County

AB121101 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, CIC [Commander in Chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has accused some individuals he described as unscrupulous politicians allegedly at work in Nimba County trying to undermine the good relations he has enjoyed with the people of Nimba since the 1980 revolution. He noted that despite these maneuvers by those politicians, his administration is determined more than ever before to bring what he called maximum development to Nimba [words indistinct].

According to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, CIC Doe made the statement Saturday during the local convention of his National Democratic Party of Liberia held at the administrative building in Sanniquellie. He admonished the citizens of Nimba County to be mindful of politicians whose ambition, he said, was to use the county as a means of accomplishing their selfish political aims. The head of state said such politicians were not interested in the well-being of the people and the development of the county but rather in creating chaos and confusion among them to retard the government's development efforts.

CIC Doe further said the intention of his administration is to build a stable and peaceful Liberia and this, he said, could not be achieved without unity and understanding among all Liberians. He then called on the people of Nimba County to return to the soil and grow more food and cultivate cash crops to earn a higher buying power to build the national economy.

Deputy Foreign Minister Hails ROK Relations

AB121149 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] The visiting Korean vice foreign minister, Mr Yi Sang-ok, was over the weekend treated by the deputy foreign minister, Christopher Minikon, at (Lapazi) Residence in Sinkor, Monrovia.

Speaking at the reception, Mr Minikon lauded the friendly and mutually rewarding relations between Liberia and Korea and expressed the hope that relations between the two countries will continue to bring meaningful development to the two nations.

UPP Press Release Affirms Support for Law, Order

AB122228 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] The United People's Party, UPP, has reiterated its commitment to and respect for rule and law of the country. In a press release today signed by the chairman of the party, Mr Gabriel Baccus Mathews, the United People's Party affirmed that its officials have all been supportive of the military authorities and have cooperated with them over the years. The UPP release argued that they have maintained discipline among the members and are all acting in strict conformity with the law, adding: We therefore see no reason for any apprehensions about their political activities.

The UPP has further contended that the political history of its organizer has always been an advocacy of public interest through processes that are open to public view. The party contends that they have never engaged in conspiracy and will never operate in the dark. The UPP said it always encouraged dialogue, discussions, and compromises among political groupings. These efforts, the party insists, cannot suggest an inclination to anarchy, confusion, and chaos. The release concluded that the United People's Party believes that only in a peaceful political atmosphere will the opportunity exist for its participation in the electoral process, noting that any form of confusion in the country will not serve the interest of the party.

The press release issued today by the UPP comes 3 days following an accusation by the minister of national defense, Major General Gray D. Allison, that the banned Liberian People's Party, LPP, and the United People's Party are trying hard to bring about confusion in the country. Minister Allison said the banned LPP and UPP are elements of MOJA [Movement for Justice in Africa], the defunct Progressive People's Party, and saboteurs who were trained in Ethiopia under the guise of community development.

At last Friday's press conference held in the Ministry of National Defense, Gen Allison also cited the 1979 rice riot in Monrovia in which he said more 125 citizens were killed, adding there will be no more repetition of the past event.

MALI

Traore Receives Expelled CEAO Secretary General

AB131000 Paris AFP in French 0922 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Bamako, 13 Aug (AFP) — Malian head of state General Moussa Traore received on Monday in Bamako Mr Drissa Keita, secretary general of the West African Economic Community (CEAO) of Malian nationality who was last Friday declared persona non grata by the Burkina authorities, it has been announced in an official communique. The communique, which was issued by the presidency of the Mali Republic, gave no indication about what was discussed at the audience. It was learned from an official source that Drissa Keita and his family returned to Bamako in the night of Friday to Saturday.

It was said in Bamako that Mali has not yet reacted to the decision of Captain Thomas Sankara, head of state of Burkina Faso and current chairman of the conference of heads of state of the community.

It was learned from an official source that Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, the Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, will go to Ivory Coast very soon to deliver a message from President Moussa Traore to President Felix Houphouet-

Boigny, the doyen of the CEAO heads of state. The contents of this message have not been disclosed.

It will be recalled that the Burkina authorities' decision to expel Drissa Keita followed the latter's statement which were published in the latest but one issue of the weekly journal *JEUNE AFRIQUE*. Mr Keita, in his statement, criticized the Burkinabe position concerning the salaries of the CEAO officials as well as the new policy of financial recovery advocated by the Ouagadougou authorities for this organization which comprises seven member-countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal).

Interior Minister Returns From Burkina Faso

AB122124 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Abdourahmane Maiga, our minister of interior, returned to Bamako yesterday evening from Bobo Dioulasso in Burkina Faso where he attended the festivities of the 2d anniversary of the Burkinabe revolution and the Mali-Burkina interministerial meeting which opened on Wednesday and ended its deliberations late in the morning last Friday. The discussions centered on the strengthening of the cooperation between the border zones of the two countries.

The closing session was presided over by the minister of interior in the presence of Mr Nongma Ernest Ouedraogo, the Burkinabe minister of territorial administration and national security; the Malian charge d'affaires in Ivory Coast; the governor of Sikasso, El Hadj Bouraima Traore; Major Mahamane Dikko, governor of Mopti; some high commissioners from Burkina Faso as well as technicians from both countries.

During the closing session, the minister of interior assured his Burkinabe brothers that Mali remains open to frank and loyal dialogue and always ready to welcome and promote all initiatives that can help to further strengthen cooperation between our border authorities and therefore between our two countries.

[Begin Maiga recording] The important results we have achieved demonstrate our mutual determination to transcend minor problems in order to concretely address ourselves to the very noble and exciting task of social and economic development of our two countries. Comrades, as I said at the beginning of our deliberations, the top priority remains the search for our people's happiness through social and economic development. This would be a useful task for ourselves and for future generations if we could lay the landmarks of true cooperation between our respective administrations. Comrade Minister, we should strive to rigorously implement the just adopted decisions. It is throught thisthat our two populations will cooperate as brothers. It is up to us as the men in the field to develop all creative initiatives in order to create a peaceful atmosphere on both sides of the borders which, instead of dividing us, should on the contrary bring us even closer together. It is important that our administrators should understand that they are no longer allowed to waste time over so-called border problems to the detriment of real and constructive issues such as the fight against drought and desert encroachment and the struggle to achieve self-sufficiency in food. All these will help improve the living conditions of our peoples.

The Malian delegation will return home with the confidence that the bonds of friendship and brotherhood between the Burkinabe and Malian peoples have been strengthened. The Malian side — if I may say so — promises to spare no effort to ensure an atmosphere of harmony, understanding, and permanent cooperation between our populations. We know that we can count on you so that together we may give a real lesson of brotherly cooperation to Africa and the world. Comrades, we will return home as usual with confidence in a permanent and successful cooperation between our peoples because throughout our deliberations, political will formed the basis of all our actions. I assure you of our permanent and willing disposition. [End recording]

After this, the minister thanked the militant Burkinabe people, the National Council of the Revolution, and the revolutionary government for the warm reception accorded him and his delegation.

NIGER

Agreement on Stadium Project Signed With PRC

AB121535 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Excerpt] At the Ministry of Youth, Sports, and Culture this morning, China and Niger signed the minutes relating to the financing of the Niamey sports stadium. Niger was represented at this ceremony by Mr Moumouni Yacouba, the minister of public works and urban planning, on behalf of the minister of youth, sports, and culture, and the PRC by His Excellency Mr Wang Yupei, the PRC ambassador to Niger.

NIGERIA

Angolan Foreign Minister Holds Talks With Leaders

Gambari Supports Cuban Presence

AB121732 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, has said that South Africa's aggression rather than the presence of Cuban troops in Angola is a threat to peace in southern Africa. He said that Cuban troops were in Angola to guarantee that country's territorial integrity and preserve her national security against the continued aggression by the racist forces. The minister stated this today in Lagos at the opening of talks between Nigerian officials and an Angolan delegation led by the foreign minister, Mr Afonso van Dunem Mbinda. He reaffirmed Nigeria's total support for Angola in the fight to preserve her sovereignty and secure the independence of Namibia.

Dr Gambari noted that the most glorious area of Nigeria's foreign policy was the recognition of the MPLA and the support for its admission as a member of the Organization of African Unity.

The Angolan foreign minister emphasized the need for both countries to explore more areas of cooperation. He said that although much had been achieved in the political field, a lot more had to be done in the economic and cultural sectors. Mr Mbinda expressed gratitude to the Federal Government and Nigerians for their continued support for its success.

Idiagbon Seeks Economic Ties

AB121925 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, has stressed the need for Nigeria and Angola to extend their political relations to cover economic issues. The chief of staff made the call today while exchanging views with the visiting Angolan foreign minister, Mr Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, who called on him at Dodan Barracks. Gen Idiagbon regretted that many African countries found it easier to have economic dealings with different nations outside Africa than among themselves. He assured the minister that Nigeria would continue to cooperate and render every assistance to Angola.

Also today, the chief of staff also received in audience the North Korean ambassador in Nigeria, Mr Pak Won-chol. Gen Idiagbon expressed Nigeria's wish for the unification of North and South Korea. He stated that no efforts should be spared in bringing about an amicable and lasting unification of the country.

Responding, the North Korean ambassador commended the Federal Government's effort to instill discipline and ensure political and economic security in the country.

SENEGAL

Thai Commerce Minister Arrives for Talks

AB121216 Dakar Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Talks between the minister of commerce and his Thai counterpart will begin this morning. Mr Koson Krairoek arrived in Dakar last night for a 3-day official visit to our country. This visit is the first leg of an African tour as the Thai minister told Malick Gueye.

[Begin Koson recording in Thai followed by French translation] We are pleased with the relations between Senegal and the Kingdom of Thailand. This is why my visit to Senegal is very important. I have come to hold talks on commercial relations between the two countries. We first planned to start our African tour with Ivory Coast, but we had to delay our visit there because it coincided with the papal visit. We were to have begun with the Ivory Coast, then Senegal, and then Nigeria. Then we decided to start with Senegal and we will proceed to the Ivory Coast and Nigeria. After Mr Abdourahmane Toure's visit to Thailand, we still found it necessary to come to Senegal. [End recording]

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Ex-Nigerian President Obasanjo

AB131058 Lome Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Yesterday morning, the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, received General Olusegun Obasanjo, the former Nigerian president, at the presidential palace. The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Atsou Koffi Amega, attended the audience.

LESOTHO

RSA Foreign Minister Holds Talks With Officials

Meeting at U.S. 'Instigation'

MB130735 Johannesbrug SAPA in English
0727 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Maseru, Aug 13, SAPA — South Africa's foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, arrived in Maseru this morning for talks with the Lesotho Government.

A government spokesman said the talks would cover a wide range of issues of mutual interest to the two countries.

It is understood that the meeting had been arranged at the instigation of the United States, SAPA's Maseru correspondent reports.

RSA Suggested Meeting

MB131200 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] The minister of information and broadcasting, the Honorable D.T Sixishe, on behalf of the minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable V.M. Makhele, who is away from Maseru, this morning held talks with the South African foreign minister, Mr R.F., Pik, Botha. The meeting was arranged at the suggestion of the South African foreign minister of review important matters of mutual concern in the bilateral relations of the two countries. The talks were described as frank and candid.

Speaking to pressmen shortly after the meeting, the South African foreign minister said that should the current international call for disinvestment in South Africa succeed, it will not only harm South Africa, but all the states in the subcontinent. Referring to the current unrest in South Africa, Mr Botha said that this situation also affects the whole southern African region. He therefore suggested that there should be joint cooperation by all countries in the subcontenent to solve this problem.

Mr Botha headed the 5-man delegation of the South African Government, while the Lesotho delegation, which was headed by the Honorable D.T. Sixishe, comprised the government secretary, Mr C. Ntsane; the principal secretary for foreign affairs, Mr M.P. Masholugu; the chief of protocol, Mr V.M Malebo; and the director of legal services in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr M.S. Phoolo.

The South African foreign minister, Mr R.F. Botha, and his delegation flew back to South Africa this morning shortly before noon. South Africa has been subjected to international pressure following the declaration of a state of emergency by President P.W. Botha and a wave of nationwide unrest which has claimed lives of close to 600 people in a period from February last year. Most of the victims of this unrest are black people.

Botha Comments on Talks

MB131210 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has held talks in Maseru with the Lesotho minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, on what has been described as important matters of mutual concern to South Africa and Lesotho. Mr Sixishe represented the Lesotho foreign minister, Mr Vincent Makhele, who is not in Maseru at preset.

A news release issued at the end of the 90-minute meeting, said that the talks, arranged at Mr Botha's request, had been candid. Interviewed by a newsman after the meeting, Mr Botha described relations between Lesotho and South Africa as cordial. He declined, however, to give details of what had been discussed, saying that he did not think it was in the interest of the two governments to divulge details of the talks.

Asked about the reported threats of the repatriation of Basotho workers in South Africa, Mr Botha said it was not the intention of the South African Government to repatriate workers from neighboring countries. However, many workers in South Africa could find themselves out of a job with the closure of factories as a result of the disinvestment campaign against the country. The campaign, he said, would affect everyone in the region, both white and black.

Prime Minister Discusses Nominations, Elections

MB111315 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says he has inforamtion that the leader of the opposition Marematlou Freedom Party [MFP], Mr B.M. Khaketla, has taken urgent legal action to force the postponement of the nomination day of the election candidates. He added that he will refuse to postpone the date, which is Wednesday, August 14, because such a postponement would cause chaos similar to that prevailing in South Africa.

Dr Jonathan was addressing a pitso [meeting of elders], which he described as one of the largest he has addressed in recent months, at Likhoele in the Mafeteng District yesterday after he had officially inaugurated a water supply project in the area. The prime minister said that it was amazing that opposition party leaders have been making claims that he is scared of calling a general election, and yet as soon as he has done so, the opposition seek ways in which the election process may be delayed.

Dr Jonathan said that any effort to disrupt the election process would be robbing the nation of its democratic right to elect a government of its choice. He emphatically refused to hold any negotiations with Mr Ntsu Mokhetle of the BCP [Basotho Congress Party] on the election issue, because the decision on the question rested with the Basotho nation.

The prime minister noted that the pitso at Likhoele is significant becuse it would be the last he would address before nomination, which is on Wednesday next week. He expressed the hope that all potential candidates are preparing to fulfill all the legal requirements for candidature.

The prime minister announced that the Basotho National Party [BNP] has already paid 50,000 maluti to the chief electoral officer as election deposit for its candidates. He said that it is expected that opposition parties, including independent candidates, will also pay their deposits.

Dr Jonathan expressed the hope that the coming elections will be free, fair, and peaceful in the same manner as all the stages leading up to elections have been. He disclosed that information is available that externally motivated forces are planning to disrupt the election process. He said however, that he will continue to speak to the foreign power involved in the hope that that power will not allow the threats to materialize here in Lesotho.

Security Police Raid Communist Party Offices

MB091240 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] A report from Maseru says the offices of the Communist Party of Lesotho have been raided by the country's security police, who have confiscated communist literature, including catalogues and calendars from the Soviet Union.

The party's secretary general, Mr (Jacob Kene), says the search was carried out by three plainclothes members of the National Security Service. The three men, he said, had not produced a search warrant, saying this was unnecessary, as a warrant officer was in command. The raid comes a week after the Soviet ambassador to Lesotho, Mr Vladimir Gavryshkin, presented his credentials to King Moshoeshoe.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Receives Visiting U.S. Congressmen

MB121400 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] President Samora Machel today received a group of five U.S. congressmen who arrived in Maputo from South Africa this morning. After their meeting with the Mozambican leader, they also held talks with Mozambique's minister in the presidency for economic affairs, Jacinto Veloso.

All the congressmen are members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee or of the House Appropriations Committee, which deals with budgetary matters. Ther mission in Mozambique, among others, is to find out about the economic situation in the country. They are also expected to hold talks with Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, Finance Minister Rui Baltazar, Agricultural Minister Joao Ferreira, and the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Prakash Ratilal.

The congressmen are to leave Maputo this afternoon.

RENAMO Announces 'Final Phase of Struggle'

PA111425 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1316 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Lisbon, 11 Aug (EFE) — The National Resistence of Mozambique (RENAMO) guerrilla group announced today in Lisbon that it has begun the final phase of its struggle against the Maputo government by attacking Inhambane and Lichinga, the capital cities of southern Inhambane and (northern) Niassa Provinces and (Inhaminga), in the central Province of Sofala.

In a communique, RENAMO said that heavy artillery was used during the attacks. Several installations and factories were destroyed in Inhambane, as well as government buildings in Lichinga, and the railroad facilities in (Inhaminga) were occupied.

The occupation lasted 1 month, ending on 25 July. According to the report, 201 government soldiers were killed during the attack, while 263 soliders, 309 militiamen, and 75 women from a female detachment were captured.

According to RENAMO, during the operation against (Inhaminga) a MIG-17 fighter plane was downed and a member of the ruling Frelimo party was captured, with 26 other municipal officials.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Discusses Reasons for Jailing Mandela

MB121813 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1811 GMT 12 Aug

[Text0) Pretoria, Aug 12, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today told a U.S. congressman that the government's reason for jailing ANC leader Nelson Mandela was comparable to the Western powers decision to keep a Nazi war criminal imprisoned, Mr Stephen Solarz said.

Mr Solarz, a member of the U.S. Congress and campaigner for disinvestment, has been visiting South Africa for the past week.

He told a press conference in Pretoria after meeting Mr Botha: "I am not prepared at this point to abandon my hopes for peaceful change in South Africa, but my meeting with the state president did not make me any more optimistic than I am."

Mr Solarz, who said he had met many government and other leaders during his visit to the country, said he appreciated Mr Botha's consent to talk with him, but said the meeting "would make a cold shower seem warm".

Asked whether the president had indicated the content of his speech to be made later this week and which government sources have indicated include major announcements about changes to apartheid policy, Mr Solarz said:

"No. He indicated that he does not disclose the contents of his speech before he has made it."

Mr Solarz said he had hoped for some indication from Mr Botha that the government was prepared to move towards a "new approach" to the political problems in South Africa.

"But it would be very difficult for me, on the basis of my conversation with the president, to sustain a sense of optimism that that is likely to happen when he addressed the congress in Natal this week."

Asked whether he and Mr Botha had discussed the possible release of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, Mr Solarz said the president indicated the government would not release Mandela unconditionally.

"He indicated they were keeping Nelson Mandela in prison for the same reason the Western powers are keeping Rudolph Hess in Spandau Prison in West Berlin," he said.

When Mr Solarz was asked for Mr Botha's exact words, he said: "He said their attitude to Nelson Mandela was the same as the attitude of the Western powers to a very old man being kept in a prison in Europe. And I said, 'You mean Mr Hess?' and he said 'yes.' I don't think I have misrepresented his reference."

Mr Solarz said it would be "totally without validity or foundation" to compare Mandela and Hess, a war criminal "who was convicted of some of the most mostrous atrocities in the history of human race."

Mr Solarz said that since his last visit to South Africa in 1980, Mandela had changed in the eyes of black people "from a popular figure into a mythic figure", and that his participation in negotiations would be indispensible.

"The key to any real progress lies in the willingness of the government to release Mandela and begin a process of negotiation with him and other exiled leaders and others to whom I have referred."

Mr Solarz said these leaders included Bishop Desmond Tutu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Dr Allan Boesak, and Dr Nthatho Motlana.

The congressman said he also believed South Africa had only limited time in which to negotiate a settlement with the black population, adding: "It is a matter of years and not decades during which an agreement will have to be reached."

Mr Solarz, who leaves tomorrow for Harare, said there had been a "significant change" in the thinking of many white South Africans in the past few years, but he also detected a "rising tide of anger and growing frustration among black people, especially the younger generation."

Mr Solarz said there was a "tidal wave of concern" among Americans about the situation in South Africa.

He dismissed reports that the disinvestment campaign had been manoeuvred through the House of Representatives by the Democratic Party.

"Nothing could be further from the truth. The votes showed that it was not a partisan issue, but an American issue."

Mr Solarz said although it was not for himself or any other American to prescribe how political change should occur, "it is important for the government to realise that future relations with the U.S. will be determined largely by the process and pace of change in South Africa."

Mr Solarz said the substance of Mr Botha's conversation had not indicated that the president contemplated changes "that could be seen, in my view, as significant by the blacks in this country or by the world.

"The totality of what appears to be under consideration seems to me to be fundamentally incompatible with any real hope for solving the political problems of South Africa," he said.

"I don't think the homelands policy or the refusal to release Mandela are compatible with the kind of initiatives needed."

Asked what kind of changes he thought should take place, Mr Solarz said the governemnt should show a willingness to release Mandela, to have negotiations with all black leaders who had the support of the majority of the population and to make a statement of intent.

The intentions should include the establishment of a unitary state, common citizenship for all people and the introduction of universal suffrage.

Mr Solarz, who visited Maputo for a day during his South African visit, is scheduled to tour other African countries after leaving Zimbabwe.

Envoy Briefs Perez de Cuellar; Beukes Returns

MB130813 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] South Africa's ambassador at the United Nations, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, has assured the United Nations secretary general, Dr Perez de Cuellar, that South Africa will continue with its reform policies. Mr von Schirnding discussed the situation in South Africa with Dr de Cuellar during a 35-minute meeting in New York. Mr von Schirnding said after the meeting that he had explained to Dr de Cuellar that the state of emergency in 36 magisterial district was an unfortunate necessity to ensure that law and order would be maintained in the country.

Meanwhile, South Africa's ambassador designate to the U.S. Mr Herbert Beukes, is back in his office in Washington 2 weeks after being recalled to South Africa for consultations.

Viljoen: Reforms To Keep Separate Representation

MB130657 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] The minister of cooperation, development, and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, says the government envisages reform only within the framework of South Africas diversity of peoples. Speaking in Pretoria, Dr Viljoen said this entailed the maintenance of the principle of own residential areas, own schools, own education departments, and own separate political representation.

Referring to unrest in the country, Dr Viljoen said that only 250 of the 7,200 black schools outside the national states were affected by class boycotts. It was furthermore untrue to insist that the system of black local government had collapsed. Only 3 of the 35 new local government bodies, and 29 of the 198 black community councils, were no longer functioning.

Commentary Discusses Framework for Reforms

MB130640 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Participation in the orgy of speculation about what the state president may or may not announce at the Natal congress of the ruling party on Thursday can serve no purpose. Some of the guesses seem to be flights of fancy rather than informed reports.

What is clear is that over a wide front expectations are running high that a renewed impetus to the reform is in the offing. What seems no less clear is that some people are losing sight of the fact that the reform program has a particular character which dictates the kind of reforms that can be expected, and which is itself dictated by the realities of the South African situation. In short, reform is a response to the situation, a political answer to injustices, destabilizing forces, and economic inequities. It is not a series of gimmicks to appease radicals, satisfy foreign opinion, or fit South Africa into some classical constitutional mold.

In the first place therefore, constitutional reform must give expression to the two fundamental political realities in national life. The first is that this is a society of minority groups, all of them manifesting various degrees of insistance on managing their own affairs, and maintaining their own lifestyles free of interference by others. The second is that the geographic distribution and economic interdependence of these groups is such that they can be accommodated constitutionally only in a dispensation built on cooperative structures. That is the pattern into which all constitutional initiatives of the past decade and more have fallen, and into which present and future reforms must fit. Specifically, it is the pattern in which answers to todays central constitutional question — the accommodation of the black communities in the system — will have to be found. That the process causes discomfort, as all change does, goes without saying.

Some whites have difficulty accepting that holding onto explicit provileges is politically and morally untenable. Some blacks have difficulty in accepting that backlogs in educational, social, and material circumstances cannot be wiped-out overnight using any political dispensation. Both should by now have learned from the African experience that political stability is unattainable while one group dominates the rest. That lasting solutions can only emerge from negotiations in which each acknowledges the legitimate demands of the others.

It is right that reforms should be implemented with a sense of urgency. No one can be under any illusions about the level of discontent among the disadvantaged groups in the country. At the same time, however, there should be no illusions about the framework within which those reforms will be formulated and the goals they will be designed to advance.

In his parliamentary budget vote earlier this year, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, spoke of a dispensation in which all may participate in the decisionmaking that affects their lives, in which each also has a material stake, and through which he may improve his quality of life, in which each group can exercise self-determination and not domination or supremecy, in which all, in whatever manner, through whatever institution, and at whatever level, may accept joint responsibility in matters of common interest. Such are the challenges that must be met by reform.

Commentary Urges Excluding Radicals From Talks

MB121752 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Reform"]

[Text] While the attention of the outside world remains fixed on the unrest in black areas — and [word indistinct] cannot see any further than that — the state president's visit to KwaNdebele and Gazankulu sets a timely reminder that reform is continuing. Essential political, social, and economic adjustments are being carried out according to plan, in spite of the unrest and not as a result of it.

The process of broadening democracy in the country, to which the government has expressly pledged itself, has indeed been (?hindered) by disruption of the daily routine in a number of towns. (?Black) leaders — and there are many doing sterling work in the interests of their own people — [words indistinct]. Their homes and businesses have been burned to the ground, and they have been intimidated to such an extent that they dare not openly take part in deliberations and negotiations on a future dispensation for urban blacks.

It was precisely this development — the unrest becoming an insurmountable stumbling block in the way of negotiations — that led to the declaration of a state of emergency in 36 of the country's 265 magisterial districts. After 3 weeks, there are encouraging signs that this is starting to have a calming effect on the situation, even though drastic powers under the emergency regulations have so far not been used.

It was not expected that these measures would have an immediate stabilizing effect. Restoring calm and law and order in areas where radicals have waged a reign of terror, and where thuggery has been the order of the day, is certainly not a short-term exercise. As was also expected, some of the agitators merely spread the unrest to other areas. In general, however, there is greater stability now than before the imposition of the emergency measures.

But simply silencing the unrest without addressing the underlying causes — awakened political expectations, uncertainty about government intentions, and legitimate grievances — would not have brought a lasting calm.

While law and order is being restored, visible progress must be made in the politics of negotiation. This is the most effective way of pulling the rug from under the radical groups, thereby loosening their stranglehold on law-abiding black citizens.

At the same time, it should be remembered that those who are constantly being promoted in the outside world, and in some circles in South Africa, as the only true leaders of the black people are not deserving (?this distinction). Theirs were the only voices not stifled by the unrest.

But, as was clearly shown by the state president's appearance earlier this year at the Zion Christian Church at Morija, there are indeed moderate black leaders who can lay claim to a real following. They are as entitled to participation in the formulation of South Africa's future dispensation as those who are often promoted as the recognized or legitimate leaders.

As was shown by the recent HSRC [Human Sciences Research Council] survey, only (?19) percent of the blacks regarded violence as a solution to their problems, while 66 percent believed that peaceful negotiation is the only means of achieving fair political order in the country.

South Africa's future will have to be determined jointly by reasonable people from all population groups. As long as the radicals persist with their violence, there is no place for them in the work that need to be done, and the country cannot afford to be diverted from its chosen course by radical groups bent on their devious designs.

Mandela Family Has No Information on Release

MB121638 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1619 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 12, SAPA — The family of imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela "has had no communication whatsoever from the government about any release or proposed release of Mr Mandela from prison", the Mandela's lawyer said in a statement to SAPA today.

"They do not expect the government to release Mr Mandela," said Mr Ismail Ayob.

The statement follows widespread speculation that Mandelas release might be included in reforms to be announced soon by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

Mrs Mandela Interviewed

MB121311 London BBC World Service in English
1309 GMT 11 Aug 85

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] As the violence of the past week continues in black townships around the South African city of Durban, the country's foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, has admitted that there are several members of his government who believe that Nelson Mandela, the jailed leader of the ANC, should now be released. Mr Mandela has been in detention since 1964, and there have been many demands for his release. But when an offer was made release him, he refused to accept the conditions attached, namely that he should renounce violence and live under the care of his relative, the chief minister of Transkei. Peter Byle spoke to his wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, herself banished 10 years ago to the Orange Free State. Did she think her husband could now be released.

[Begin recording] [Mandela] There does appear to be something happening. The jailers here have become the real prisoners. We expect the South African Government to release him and to release him to go and join his family and to go back home.

[Byle] And as far as your husband is concerned, that release would have to be completely unconditional, would it?

[Mandela] Precisely, like every other prisoner in any democratic country in the world.

[Byle] So, if they repeated the offer to release him and to send him to Transkei, which was the offer made before, that again would be rejected.

[Mandela] That is completely unacceptable.

[Byle] The imprisonment of your husband has become a very emotive issue. Do you think that his release would be enough to quell the unrest that is currently prevailing in the country?

[Mandela] We are finding it difficult to imagine that releasing him to the same apartheid he fought against would be a solution in itself. The government would have to dismantle apartheid. The government would have to unban the organization he went to prison for, the ANC. Releasing him to the present situation could never ever be a solution in itself.

[Byle] If he was to be released in the near future, what sort of role do you see him playing?

[Mandela] I would imagine he will start exactly where he left off in 1964 when he was jailed by the apartheid regime. He would have to resume his duties. He would have to lead his people and he would have to lead the ANC, which in fact he went to prison for.

[Byle] Well, looking at the ANC as a whole, what role is there for them? Do you see them entering into direct negotiations with the South African Government?

[Mandela] The ANC is the future government of South Africa. The ANC is the real opposition to the South African racist regime.

[Byle] But if your husband was released, would he sit down with the other members of the ANC and talk to the South African Government?

[Mandela] That would have to be decided by the people of this country, the majority of this land. Our leaders were jailed precisely because they asked for a roundtable conference. They called for a convention to sort out the problems of this country. It would be the same people who would have to take that decision as to whether doors of negotiations are still open to a racist regime.

[Byle] Is there anything that you personally can now do to aid the discussions that might be going on concerning his release?

[Mandela] Throughout the years of our struggle against apartheid, and in the past 23 years when he was in prison, we continued pleading with the South African racist regime that time was running out. It does not rest within me as to whether I would have to sit in any roundtable conference. Those attempts on our part were rejected by the government.

[Byle] As the subject of your husband's release is debated, what has he told you personally?

[Mandela] Unfortunately, in South Africa we are unable to discuss politics. When I visit him, I can only talk about my family and should we deviate and try to discuss the political situation in this country, the jailers are entitled to stop the visit.

[Byle] When was your last visit?

[Mandela] Last month.

[Byle] And what sort of condition was your husband in at the time?

[Mandela] He has always been in the same state of mind, his spirits have always been the same as they were on 12 June 1964 he was jailed.

[Byle] But did you sense perhaps a little optimism in that his release might now come about?

[Mandela] From the moment they were jailed, from that day, they have always known that they will come back to their people and lead them to liberation.

Mrs Mandela's Home Petrol Bombed in Her Absence

MB130932 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0923 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 13, SAPA — Police in Pretoria confirmed to SABC radio news this morning that the Brandfort, OFS [Orange Free State], home of Mrs Winne Mandela, wife of the imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, was petrol-bombed this morning.

The exact extent of damage to the house is not yet known.

A police spokesman said Mrs Mandela was apparently not home when the attack was launced.

A spokesman for Mrs Mandelas lawyers office in Johannesburg told SAPA the lawyer had gone to see Mrs Mandela — who is apparently in the Johannesbrug vicinity — to tell her the news.

SABC said a neighbour evidently sounded the alarm after hearing an explosion.

No further details are available at this stage, but police are investigating a case of arson, the radio said.

House, Clinic Burned Down

MB131222 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1211 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 13, SAPA — Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, today returned from Johannesburg to Brandfort where her home was gutted last night.

Arsonists burned down the house and the clinic which she runs on the premises. SABC radio news quoted police as saying the house had been petrol-bombed.

A spokesman for the Mandela family lawyers, Ishmail Ayob and partners said Mrs Mandela had been in Johannesburg at the time.

"The house and clinic were burnt to the ground. Mrs Mandela and Mr Ayob drove down to Brandfort this afternoon," he said.

In their noon situation report the SAP Public Relations Division reported: "At Brandfort, the home of Mrs Winnie Mandela was extensively damaged by unknown arsonists. A nursery on the same premises was also damaged."

Police Report Arson

MB131145 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1131 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 13, SAPA — The SAP noon report:

The following incidents of unrest have been reported since 8am today.

At Brandfort, the home of Mrs Winnie Mandela was extensively damaged by unknown arsonists. A nursery on the same premises was also damaged.

In Bethal, a petrol bomb was thrown at a service station, causing extensive damage. One man was arrested.

In Duncan Village, near East London a private home was burned. The bodies of two black men and a coloured youth were discovered by police. The circumstances of these deaths are being investigated.

At Mitchells Plain police used quirts to disperse stone throwers who damaged a school.

In Soweto police used shotguns to disperse a large mob which stoned a shop. No injuries were reported.

An illegal gathering was dispersed by means of tear smoke and rubber bullets. A youth ran into an iron pole while fleeing from the police. He is unconscious in hospital.

At Winburg in the Free State a youth was arrested for stoning a private vehicle.

At Heilbron, also in the Free State, a policeman's house was attacked by a large mob of stone throwers. The policeman dispersed the attackers with a revolver. It is not known whether anyone was hit or injured.

In Mamelodi yesterday evening, a police patrol was stoned. Police dispersed the mob and discovered two petrol bombs in a nearby house. Four black youths were arrested and face cahrges under the explosives act.

Further Reportage on Durban Township Unrest

Death Toll Reaches 64

MB121556 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] The number of people killed in unrest in black townships near Durban has risen to at least 64 with the discovery by police of the bodies of 4 more blacks in Inanda.

The police directorate of public relations in Pretoria says that two of the men have been shot dead with a pistol and a third with a shotgun.

It was calm in the townships earlier this afternoon but police and the defense force are still on the scene.

7 Indians Arrested

MB130718 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0705 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 12, SAPA — Police arrested seven Indian men who were found in possession of petrol bombs outside Durban today. A police spokesman said the car in which the men had been travelling was stopped and searched in Inanda road and when two petrol bombs were found, the men were arrested. In another incident, a man was arrested after allegedly setting fire to a library in the Indian township of Phoenix early today. The library was slightly damaged and a man is expected to appear in court soon.

In Scotturch, south of Durban, 68 school pupils and two teachers were arrested and are facing charges of public violence after the home of a youth was set alight.

A police spokesman said about 250 pupils from the Ququlelizwa School went to the kraal of a youth, who is facing a charge of murder, and set it on fire. The youths girlfriend had to flee for her life.

The spokesman said a schoolboy, Lungei Nyawase, was allegedly murdered last week and a youth was later arrested.

The 70 people who were arrested are expected to appear in court on charges of public violence.

195 Appear in Court

MB121436 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Our Durban staff reports that several of the 195 people arrested during unrest in townships near the city last week haveappeared in court. According to the police, charges vary from murder, attempted murder, and assault to arson and malicious damage to property.

Inquiry on Violence Urged

MB130916 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Calls are being made in various quarters for a commission of inquiry into the recent violence in Durban's townships. Carmel Rickard has the full story:

[Rickard] The calls came from several groups yesterday. The Durban City Council has called on both the South African and the KwaZulu governments to set up an independent judicial commission of inquiry into the causes of the violence in the last week. And a group of 50 church ministers from all over the greater Durban area has called for a church-headed inquiry into the violence. The ministers, many of them serving in the affected areas also want to hold a peace service in the Phoenix-Inanda area to pray for reconciliation between residents of those areas. A new crisis committee headed by Archbishop Dennis Hurley and the secretary general of the Methodist Church in South Africa, (Stanley Mokhoba), met last night and they back the call for an inquiry.

As the townships remains remain relatively quiet, police have confirmed that 37 of the over 60 deaths were a result of police action.

Black-Indian Peace Committee

MB121945 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1924 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 12, SAPA — The appointment of a joint black and Indian "committee of 20" to monitor relations between the two communities in Durban's northern areas was announced tonight by Mr Vellan Chinsamy, vice-president of the South African Black Alliance.

The black KwaMashu township's mayor, Mrs Esther Africa, was elected chairman of the committee at a meeting in Durban today, with an Indian businessman from Duffs Road, Mr Dookey Ramdarie, as vice-chairman.

Mr Chinsamy told SAPA in Durban the committee, comprising 10 blacks and 10 Indians, would also act as a "peacekeeping group" and would meet at least once a week.

He said the committee was appointed on the initiative of Inkatha, the Zulu movement, which, he added, had stepped in to bring peace in unrest-torn black townships and in black and Indian relations.

The committee had the blessing of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu, and president of Inkatha and the Black Alliance, he said.

Mr Chinsamy said the "wonderful way" in which Inkatha had put an end to the week-long rioting in black areas showed its strength was "beyond doubt," he said.

Police Warn Vigilante Groups

MB121709 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1555 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 12 SAPA — The police today warned vigilante groups in Durban's Indian areas bordering trouble-hit black townships against taking the law into their own hands.

Indiscriminate and impulsive actions by such groups could easily trigger unnecessary violence, a police spokesman said.

"We therefore do not encourage vigilante groups," the spokesman told SAPA in Durban today.

Unrest, arson, violence and looting — which has plagued most of the city's black townships the past week — appeared to be easing off today with community leaders and others in black and Indian areas undertaking surveys of damage and loss of property.

Appealing to Indians and blacks to keep calm, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chief minister of the House of Delegates, said he was in close and constant touch with the government and was able to give the assurance that police and army action would be readily available.

Mr Rajbansi and his minister of housing, Mr Baldeo Dookie, today accompanied a convoy of trucks which went into Inanda to salvage family belongings of families whose homes had been destroyed by fire in rioting.

"I have been touched by the willingness of many blacks in the area to return to Indian owners goods, including many items of furniture looted during the unrest," he said.

Mr Rajbansi said he visited the settlement founded by Mahatma Gandhi early this century on the outskirts of Durban and among the debris after its destruction by rampaging mobs he found a photograph of Gandhi which he had retrieved for safekeeping.

The Gandhi shrine which had also been detroyed in the unrest must be restored at all costs, he said, adding that the House of Delegates would be willing to help the Gandhi Board of Trustees in undertaking restoration.

Community and social workers today estimated damage to property to be more than R25-million.

In Inanda about 100 houses, shops and businesses had been destroyed and two schools had also been burned down.

Mr Rajen Dookie told SAPA his family had lost more than R1-million in buildings and goods when their shop in Amouti in Inanda was destroyed by fire in the unrest.

Among furniture destroyed was a tambuti wood dining table and chairs valued at more than R20,000, he said.

Many black pupils began returning to school today, and the Univeristy of Durban Westville SRC [Student Representative Council] decided to end the fort-night long boycott of letures and return to classes tomorrow.

NIC Concerned Over Vigilantes

MB121626 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text0) The Natal Indian Congress [NIC] says it is extremely concerned at the formation of the vigilante groups for political organizations. A spokesman says the groups may be used to settle old political scores.

[Begin unidentified NIC official recording] While we do not object to private individuals securing their lives and their properties, we think the formation of vigilante committees by such political groupings can only result in the settling of political scores, as is already taking place in the African townships. This in no way can contribute to the maintenance of peace. In fact, it can only lead to spur further violence, frustration, and anger. [End recording]

Unrest Spreads to East London Township

MB121936 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1900 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Unrest has spread to East London's Duncan Village township for the first time. Violence erupted last night and today groups of youths attacked cars and buildings. East London has been almost untouched by widespread violence that has hit the eastern Cape.

Police (?say) development and school board offices were burned and classrooms damaged in arson attacks and police took action against what they called groups of arsonists with tearsmoke, sneeze powder, and rubber bullets. No casualties have been reported so far.

Also in East London, the city's business organizations have appealed to black consumers to resist the boycott of white-owned shops. They say the economic harm caused by the boycott will affect all members of the community. Chamber of Commerce President Nico Cloete says the meeting appealed to the Xhosa nation who, he said, have been seen as proud group to stand together and not to be intimidated by a radical minority.

Appeal to Blacks on Boycott

MB121925 Johannebsurg SAPA in English
1902 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] East London, Aug 12, SAPA — Organised commerce and industry here have appealed to black consumers to resist the boycott of East London businessses and have warned that the economic harm caused by a boycott would affect all sectors of the community.

A joint statement by the East London Chamber of Commerce, the Border Chamber of Industries and the local Afrikaanse Sakekamer, said that at a meeting with city council officials, it had been urged that all members of the East London community should stand together "in the face of the serious situation facing the future of East London and the region due to the current consumer boycott."

The statement was released today by the Chamber of Commerce president, Mr Nico Cloete.

"The meeting appealed to the Xhosa nation, who have been seen as a proud group, to stand together and not be intimidated by a radical minority," the statement said.

"The meeting also expressed the view that blacks and whites in this region have always worked together and found it difficult to understand why there is this major disparity," the statement added.

The statement said: "The meeting also noted with appreciation that a state of emergency did not exist and expressed the hope that it would not be introduced in this region.

"People should rather sit around a table and determine what the grievances are in order that attention may be given to them," the statement said.

The meeting supported the principle of open trading, the opening of municipal amenities to all, and the creation of additional facilities.

It also supported the government's stated intention to stop forced removals; the retention and upgrading of Duncan village into an acceptable residential area; the licensing of hawkers to allow them to operate in the city without harassment; and the principle of open dialogue with all groups interested in promoting and improving the region.

"An urgent appeal was made to the consumer, who has always sought goodwill and peace, to stop the boycott now," the statement said.

Township Cordoned Off

MB130556 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Our representative in East London reports that police hvae cordoned off the black town of Duncan Village outside the city because of unrest. At least five buildings, among them four schools, have been set on fire in the unrest which broke out last night.

Police Report Arson

MB130748 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0741 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 18, SAPA — The following is the unrest report for period 8pm yesterday to 8am today, as supplied by the SA police public relations division in Pretoria:

"Total number of people being held under emergency regulations 682. Since the inception of the regulations a total of 1646 have been arrested and 965 have been released.

"At Duncan Village near East London, private vehicles, houses, a community hall and a school were extensively damaged by arsonists. Delivery vehicles were looted and burnt. Police dispersed arsonists with shotguns and rifles when they attacked a delivery vehicle. A black man was wounded. The wounded man was thrown onto the burning vehicle by his fellow arsonists and died as a result of this barbaric act. Police arrested five males in connection with these incidents.

"At Waterval Boven two private houses and a community hall were extensively damaged by fire.

"In the Queenstown black township, a councillors house and two delivery vehicles were damaged by fire while at Sterkstroom two councillors houses were stoned. Police dispersed these mobs with tearsmoke, rubber bullets and birdshot. A black man was wounded and he, together with a black woman, were arrested. On two occasions roads were barricaded. Police dispersed these mobs with shotguns, fatally wounding one man.

"At Cathcart, a black man was wounded when police dispersed a mob stoning police vehicles.

"At Mamelodi near Pretoria a private home was extensively damaged when it was petrol bombed. A man was arrested in connection with this incident. At Zwide in the eastern province a youth was arrested for stoning a policemans house. Two classrooms of a school were slightly damaged by fire.

"At Alexander a bus was petrol bombed and a black man injured in the ensuing blaze. The bus driver was robbed by his attackers."

3 More Bodies Discovered

MB130935 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0928 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 13, SAPA — The overnight unrest death toll at Duncan Village near East London rose to four with the discovery of the bodies of a coloured youth and two black men, according to police in Pretoria.

An earlier report today said a wounded black was thrown onto a burning vehicle and burned to death by fellow arsonists in the village.

A police spokesman said the unidentified coloured youths body was discovered last night.

The circumstances of his death, and those of the two black men were still being investigated and further details were not immediately available.

KwaThema, East Rand in 'State Of Seige'

MB121428 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1402 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 12, SAPA — KwaThema on the East Rand was in a state of siege today as police surrounded the township, manned roadblocks, searched cars and houses and forced pupils to return to school.

When reporters visited KwaThema, vehicles were going in and out of the area. Several people are believed to have been arrested.

Pupils said soldiers and police arrived at their homes at about 7.30am, searched their houses and forced them to go to school.

A pupil who did not want to be named said: "They arrived at my house at about 7.45am, asked me why I was not going to school, sjambokked me and escorted me to the school premises.

"At school, some police were on the premises. Later they sjambokked some youths and threw teargas into the schoolyard."

A schoolteacher said police were patrolling the school premises, forcing pupils into classes and sjambokking those found loitering.

In Soweto, police fired tear smoke to disperse crowds of pupils in Meadowlands.

Residents said police chased the youths through the streets of the township.

Schools in the area were virtually deserted after pupils had left their classes soon after the incident.

Pupils at many other Soweto schools either stayed away or left for home early following rumours that there was to be a two-day stayaway from school, starting today.

Police Report Incidents of Unrest 12 Aug

MB122041 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2039 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 12, SAPA — Police unrest report for the period from noon to 8pm today:

At Potchefstrooms Ikageng township, there were incidents of stoning and petrol-bombing of police and private vehicles. A hostel was set alight, and the SAP arrested four black males under 18.

At Nkuluzi, near Pietermaritzburg, one black male under 18 was arrested for stone-throwing.

At Molteno in the Eastern Cape, two private vehicles were set alight this morning. The police were also petrol-bombed.

In one incident, the police were completely surrounded by a mob and shot dead tow black youths and wounded and arrested three others. Eight others were arrested — four black males aged over 18, two black males under 18, and two black females under 18.

At Inanda near Durban, another three bodies were found by police after reports they all had bullet wounds. Murder is suspected. In another incident, a black man was shot dead and another wounded by an unknown Indian.

Police raided Zwelethemba, near Worcester, and arrested 27 black males above 18, 24 black males under 18 and one black female under 18. All have been charged with public violence.

At Mamelodi near Pretoria, six black men above 18, one coloured male above 18 and one black male under 18 were arrested and charged with public violence.

At Queenstown in the eastern Cape, two black males under 18 were arrested after an administration board vehicle was set alight.

At Duncan Village near East London, two schools were set alight, but the police took no action.

'Widespread Violence' in Pretoria Township

MB121448 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1400 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text0) The situation has eased in riot-torn townships around Pretoria, Durban, and Cape Town where some of the worst violence of the weekend occurred.

It was quiet today in the Pretoria township of Mamelodi, the scene of widespread violence this weekend when a number of people are known to have been killed. The trouble started with the burial of high school pupil allegedly killed by inmates of an hostel. Clashes erupted between mourners of the funeral and hostel dwellers and led to an attack on the hostel itself. One inmates was burned to death. Today barricades were set up in the township in an attempt to stop people going to work. During the weekend, houses of councillors and policemen in Mamelodi and nearby Atteridgeville were set alight.

A measure of calm has returned to townships on the outskirts of Durban, the focus of much of the violence of the past few days. With the unofficial riot death toll in the area now as high as 65, police aided by Inkatha patrols restored order last night. By then at least 45 shops had been destroyed and others had been looted by mobs. Priority is now being given to providing food for victims of the unrest many of these left homeless. The Red Cross has set up a fund to give financial relief to those who suffered heavy losses in the riot.

Workers Heed Stayaway, Boycott in Pretoria

MB121327 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1322 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 12, SAPA — Thousands of workers in Pretoria townships heeded a three-day stayaway and boycott of white businesses at the weeked.

On Saturday this forced some major chain stores to close earlier than usual.

The stayaway intensified this morning when thousands of workers were stopped in Mamelodi and Sohanguve townships by youths who had barricaded all the main streets.

The boycott of white businesses, including black and white partnerships in the townships, will continue until August 28, according to pamphlets distributed last week.

Chain stores in the Pretoria city centre were reported to have closed about 11.30am on Saturday because there were no shoppers.

Some shop managers are claimed to have told their workers not to report for work today if the stayway and boycott continue.

Black taxi owners, who were also asked not to transport people to town, heeded the call but later ferried those travelling between townships.

All schools in the townships of Atteridgeville, Mamelodi and Soshanguve were empty today.

Termed 'Massive Success'

MB121716 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1600 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] The 3-day stayaway by township residents in Pretoria has been hailed as a massive success. The stayaway and a boycott of white-owned businesses began last week. On Saturday, many supermarkets say they closed early because there was no one to buy their goods, and today businesses and industries in Pretoria have reported a stayaway of up to 75 percent of the work force.

This morning, thousands of workers from Soshanguve and Mamelodi were reported to have been stopped by youths from going to work after they barricaded the township's main street. A total school boycott is also in progress in the two townships as well as in Attridgeville.

Police: Almost 'Complete Failure'

MB131230 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1225 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 13, SAPA — Police say the call for a stay-away in the Pretoria area has failed.

A statement from the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria said: "The stay-away that was announced by unknown persons for the Pretoria area was almost a complete failure. The SA police and other security forces, were present in the townships to assist law-abiding citizens wanting to go about their daily business."

It added that the "vast majority" of people "did not heed this senseless call."

West Cape Boycott of 'Collaborators' Announced

MB120815 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0710 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 12, SAPA — Fourteen organizations have announced a consumer boycott of all shops owned by whites and government "collaborators" in the western Cape from Wednesday. In a statement yesterday, the organizations called for the boycott to support demands for the lifting of the state of emergency, the release of all political detainees, and the withdrawal of police and the SADF from all townships.

The announcement was supported by the UDF, South African Council of Students, Western Province Council of Churches, Muslim Judicial Council, Western Province Council of Sport, African Methodist Episcopal Ministers Alliance, Western Cape Youth League, Call of Islam, Al-Jihad, Thornhill Residents Association, Plastic and Allied Workers Union, Sarepta Youth and Workers Organization, Thornhill Youth and the District Six Interim Youth Movement.

The statement said "collaborators" included community councillors, members of management committees, and participants in the tricameral parliament.

Talks with traders not affected by the boycott had already been held, and traders had been urged to cooperate by lowering prices on essential goods.

NUM Says Management, Police Intimidating Workers

MB121457 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1451 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 12, SAPA — The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) claims that mine management and the police are intimidating mineworkers. Intimidation is reaching alarming proportions, it says.

"From our perceptions mine management and the police seem to be sent on turning peaceful strike into a blood-bath," the union said in a statement today.

"It is clear that mine managements and the police are embarking on a compaign of blatant intimidation and harrassment against mine workers. All these tactics are doomed to fail as our members are determine to proceed with a peaceful strike."

Incidents of intimidation which NUM claims have occurred since the decision by the union to embark on strike action on August 25 at the 18 gold mines and 11 collieries where it is recognised included:

— The union's vice-president, Mr Elijah Barayi, had received a number of death threats from "unknown persons". "The threats have been aimed at him because of the proposed strike."

— A regional secretary of NUM, Mr Paul Nkuna, was picked up by the security police on August 8 and was questioned for four hours about the strike.

— A full-time union official, Mr Kenny Mosime, was also picked up by the security police from his home at 3 am on August 8 and interrogated for four hours about the strike.

— Mine managements from several mines had threatened workers with dismissal if they participated in the strike.

— Mine managements were purchasing arms such as shot guns and ammunition for use during the strike. "Some mines have purchased armed vehicles such as hippos to use against strikers."

The union said in the statement that it noted with concern statements by the Chamber of Mines that it was not prepared to improve its offer. NUM re-iterated the determination of its members to proceed with the planned strike.

"Our union has indicated very clearly that it is prepared to consider realistic offers from the Chamber of Mines, De Beers, Dyha, Teba and Nufcor failing which the strike will proceed as planned," the statement says.

On the subject of the proposed business boycott which the union said earlier it would organise among mineworkers in mining towns, the statement said regional committees of the union had been instructed to proceed with plans to put the boycott into action:

"It is hoped that the boycott will be in full swing in a few days."

32 Injured in Johannesburg Police-Student Clash

MB121653 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1600 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] At least 32 people were injured today when a confrontation developed between police and students at the University of the Witwatersrand [WITS] in Johannesburg. Thirty of the injured were students.

Trouble started on the campus after students began boycotting lectures and gathered to discuss the state of emergency and other issues. Later a large group of students were odered by police to disperse when they collected on a pavement bordering on Wits. When they failed to do so promptly a police contingent moved on to the campus to break up the demonstration.

Eight students were arrested.

Catholic Groups Call for End to Emergency

MB121951 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1916 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 12, SAPA — The Southern African Catholic Bishop's Conference and the Southern African Council for Catholic Laity today urged the government to lift the state of emergency and begin negotiations with credible black leaders.

A statement released in Johannesburg urged the government to lift the state of emergency and be prepared to talk urgently and listen to the "real leaders" of the people, including those in prison and in exile, so that a lasting peace might be found.

It said many people questioned the necessity of the state of emergency because the government already had the statutory provisions for control and suppression at its command, while others said there had been a state of emergency in South Africa for the last 25 years.

"We add our voices to those who call on the government to lift the state of emergency and to open urgent discussions with the real leaders of the people. But these discussions will be fruitless unless they involve recognised leaders — those at present in prison, detention, awaiting trial and exile."

Commentary on 'Opportunism' in Divestment

MB090649 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] A degree of cynical opportunism is being seen in the way victories are being blamed for political disinvestment these days. To virtually any change in a foreign company's stake in South Africa, the response in some quarters manages to convey the suggestion that it is related to the unrest, and especially to the state of emergency.

Most, although not all, companies have vehemently denied the insinuation. In the past year, South Affrica's economic troubles have obviously led to businessmen in general reassessing the reward-risk relationship for their investments. That a number, including foreign companies, have concluded that in the present economic climate the shrinking rewards are to precariously balanced against the risks — which have of course also been rising — was to be expected.

It is when that perspective is lost, when all investment decisions are attributed to political risk, that disinformation takes place.

In fact, South Africa has a high complicated risk package, containing elements like the diverse population structure, its dual economy, and its rather peculiar endowment of resources. This has meant that an outside investor has to acquaint himself with factors which, often, he cannot judge against the background of his own experience. That, alone, tends to increase his risk evaluation. He also has to take into account the political context of his own position, insofar as an investment might affect his other business. It becomes a real concern for an investor if his business is threatened by boycotts or other actions because of his association with South Africa.

There is nothing new about enumerating such elements in the risk package. What is new is the tendency to ignore rising of declining rewards in the investment decision, and the part that this economic issue has played in recent actions. In some cases, it has been deliberately ignored by those claiming victory on behalf of the disinvestment lobby, in others, by outgoing investors themselves, who find it expedient to justify withdrawal with a pose of morality superior to that of their competitors in their home countries. The American camera company, Polaroid, adopted such a position years ago. Now, the Apple computer company has done the same thing. Some years ago, it held 80 percent of the South African personal computer market. The figure has since fallen to 20 percent, so it has made political virtue of economic necessity, and announed its withdrawal.

Among other things, it is simply the timing of their moves which raises political assumptions that can be exploited by the lobbyists. There was talk among the misinformed when, some months ago, Ford, faced with a declining car market, changed its position from car plant owner to share-holder in South African motor venture. More recently, Chase Manhattan Bank's scaling down of its operations as part of a worldwide review, which obviously included evaluating risks as well as rewards, caused a flutter. And Pepsi-Cola made news when it became known that the company was changing from direct production to franchise arrangements with local companies, although the change is being made in six countries this year, among them Canada and Belgium.

The situation of any investment sector in any country is changing all the time. Investors move in and out, according to their various insights and a myriad factors that they regard as relevant. The tendency to attribute every other foreign investment decision in South Africa today to politics not only leads to quite unjustified despondency but, in investment terms, can only be self-damaging.

ANC's Tambo on Arms Supplies, Situation

DW121450 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 12 Aug 85 pp 88-91

[Interview with ANC president Oliver Tambo by editors Hans Hielscher and Paul M. Schumacher in Lusaka, Zambia; date not given]

[Text] *SPIEGEL*: Mr Tambo, South Africa's Government had to impose a state of emergency in parts of the country to fight the constantly growing unrest. Is the ANC directing the revolt from its exile?

Tambo: It is a revolt of the people. However, we convey messages and tell people what has to be done.

SPIEGEL: Early this year, you demanded: "Make the country ungovernable." How do you reach your followers?

Tambo: Through our radio broadcasts and our publications. Naturally, we also reach our members through other, more discreet channels.

SPIEGEL: The ANC is prohibited in South Africa.

Tambo: We have an underground organization there.

SPIEGEL: Do you order individual underground fighters to blow up a specific public building by a bomb attack, for example?

Tambo: That is impossible. It is true that hhe South African propaganda claims that we sit in Botswana with computers and tell everybody where he has to go and what he has to do there. But that is fiction. Our followers often decide for themselves what targets they want to attack. In this way they follow the goal set by us of destroying the structures of apartheid.

SPIEGEL: Do you mean that every underground fighter acts alone, in other words, without assistance?

Tambo: No, not everyone alone. They are organized.

SPIEGEL: So is there a command structure in South Africa?

Tambo: Yes, it was built by our people.

SPIEGEL: Are they cells which are directed by the ANC leadership?

Tambo: No, that is not done from here; however, we tell the people: Offer resistance on all fronts, against housing rent increases, for instance. We tell them: Join forces, set up units, and create organizations. The people follow our advice.

SPIEGEL: A year ago, things were very bad for the ANC. South Africa concluded the Nkomati pact (Footnote] [The treaty on goodneighborly relations, signed in the border place of Nkomati in March 1984, binds Mozambique to expel the ANC] with neighboring Mozambique, and the ANC had to leave its forward-based positions in Mozambique. Nonetheless, unrest in South Africa has meanwhile grown to unprecedented proportions. What is your explanation?

Tambo: The treaty of Nkomati virtually provoked the people's revolt. They wanted to show that the struggle continues — despite Nkomati.

SPIEGEL: Are you supported by the churches in your struggle?

Tambo: The churches at one time worked together with the apartheid system. However, that is over, and they are now an element of the people's movement against apartheid.

SPIEGEL: ANC followers sing "Nkosi Sikelele Africa" at meetings, "God Bless Africa."

Tambo: The ANC introduced "Nkosi Sikelele Africa." At first it was the ANC anthem, and finally it became the national anthem sung by everybody in South Africa. Many ANC meetings are opened with a prayer. Leading ANC members and an ANC president were clergymen.

SPIEGEL: On the other hand, the ANC also has communist and atheist members. Is this not a contradiction?

Tambo: No, it is not a contradiction, because the ANC is not a party but a national movement. Our members are communists and anticommunists, Christians and Muslims. The ANC program laid down in our "freedom charter" unites us.

SPIEGEL: How strong is the communists' influence on the ANC?

Tambo: I do not know how strong their influence is. I can only say that the South African Communist Party members in our ranks have learned very well to differentiate between the communist party's policy and the ANC's policy. They are loyal and devoted ANC members. Possibly South African Communist Party members act in a different way than communists usually do.

SPIEGEL: The ANC obtains its weapons from communist states. This undoubtedly allows the communists to exert influence.

Tambo: We do not have money to buy weapons. Therefore, we take them from wherever we can obtain them. We obtain weapons from Algeria, Tunisia, Nigeria, and the socialist countries. They do not find it hard to help us. If the United States gave us weapons, we could use them and not the communist weapons.

SPIEGEL: There is a new generation in the ANC. The young people who joined in following the 1979 Soweto revolt are more radical and are inclined toward Marxism rather than the founders' generation that you belong to and that originates from the Christian-humanist tradition.

Tambo: What makes you think that the young people are Marxists?

SPIEGEL: We talked with them.

Tambo: There is probably indeed a shift in the direction of Marxism, if you compare the young people with the ANC generation that lived in South Africa in the fifties. We older people did not have much contact with the outside world. We did not know what America thought and what was going on in the socialist countries and in China. Since then, an educational process has taken place. The young people wanted to know more; they have read and adopted a stance on Marxist and anti-Marxist literature. The struggle in South Africa has radicalized the people.

SPIEGEL: The crucial passage of the ANC Charter is this: "South Africa belongs to all who live there, blacks and whites alike." But there are increasing anti-white resentments among the young people.

Tambo: This is a temporary phenomenon. What counteracts it are the Marxist influence and the traditions and positions of the ANC. There is no anti-white racism in the ANC, though there is in the "Black Consciousness Movement."

SPIEGEL: The anti-white "Black Consciousness Movement" gains constantly more followers in South Africa. The seed of apartheid seems to come forth.

Tambo: Humanly this is understandable, but this trend will be overcome. The young ANC members consider anti-white racism primitive.

SPIEGEL: But your rivals of the "Azanian People's Organization" (Azapo), the militant organization of the "Black Consciousness Movement," do not. An Azapo student leader, hinting at your freedom charter, announces: "It is a historical error to say that South Africa belongs to all, the oppressor and the oppressed, the robber and the robbed alike." Are you so positive that white racism will not some day be replaced by a black racism?

Tambo: Yes, whites and blacks some day will live like brothers and sisters in South Africa.

SPIEGEL: To many black South Africans the struggle against white rule is inseparably linked with the struggle against capitalism because apartheid is the form in which capitalism manifests itself in South Africa. What do you think are the relations between apartheid and capitalism?

Tambo: Capitalism exists all over the world. It is not white. There is also black capitalism. Capitalism exploits both whites and blacks.

SPIEGEL: But under the apartheid system capitalism offers more to the whites than to the blacks.

Tambo: This is true only because the blacks do not have any political power. If blacks had political power and capitalism prevailed, blacks would be exploiting blacks.

SPIEGEL: Which economic system does the ANC pursue for future South Africa?

Tambo: The freedom charter says that the riches of the country shall belong to the people.

SPIEGEL: That means nationalized banks and mines. Would there still be room for indigenous private enterprises and the American Ford Motor Company, for example?

Tambo: Why not? Here in Zambia banks and mines are nationalized, and yet there are private and foreign enterprises in the country.

SPIEGEL: Just recently South Africa's most important entrepreneur associations demanded the abolition of apartheid. Are capitalists more farsighted than politicians?

Tambo: Yes. Politicians at best look as far as the next elections. Businessmen, however, want to plan farther ahead; they recognize sooner when trouble brews.

SPIEGEL: Most of the big foreign companies in South Africa voluntarily abide by a code of conduct: They pay blacks the same wages for a job as they pay whites and open high positions to non-whites. Does this not yield more to your people than your demand for economic sanctions which would deprive many people of their jobs?

Tambo: You have the individual white-collar worker in mind who would lose his job, but I am thinking of 25 million people who live under the cruel apartheid system. In the struggle for the abolition of this system it does not matter if 20, 120, or 22,000 people lose their jobs.

SPIEGEL: What makes you say 22,000, of all figures?

Tambo: The U.S. companies abiding by the code of conduct you described employ a mere 22,000 blacks, but their investments in South Africa amount to millions, if not billions, of dollars. And these investment wield an entirely different weight than some internal company reforms.

SPIEGEL: You mean to say that the investments support the system, and you accept the consequence that many people will lose their jobs if and when the world decides to impose sanctions on South Africa?

Tambo: Yes, it is a sacrifice for freedom — a small sacrifice, considering that more than 3 million blacks already are unemployed and that unemployment of those adversely affected by the boycott will contribute to the demise of apartheid.

SPIEGEL: Opponents of sanctions, such as Zulu chieftain Buthelezi, would tell you that it is not hard for those living outside to call for boycott measures as they are not affected by these measures.

Tambo: Neither would he, because as the chieftain of a homeland he is highly paid by the South African Government. But we should not concentrate on Buthelezi now.

SPIEGEL: Who gives you the mandate for demanding sanctions?

Tambo: The people in South Africa. Since last September 500-600 have lost their lives. The people in South Africa say that the killing would stop if the world would put the regime under pressure through sanctions.

SPIEGEL: Do you accept economic sanctions as a political weapon in general? Is it all right if, for instance, U.S. President Reagan announces sanctions against Nicaragua because he rejects the policy of the Sandinists?

Tambo: Sanctions against South Africa are demanded by the majority of U.N. member-states, not only by us. It is sanctions against a regime that has become guilty of crimes against mankind. However, sanctions against Nicaragua, a country where people elected their own government is, in my view, something criminal. It is saying a lot if Reagan orders sanctions against Nicaragua but not against the racists in South Africa.

SPIEGEL: Could sanctions actually bring the South African Government to the negotiating table so as to talk about the future with the ANC, for instance?

Tambo: No, not sanctions alone. However, our struggle in South Africa will show better results if pressure is being added from outside. The regime will not necessarily be ready for talks with us. However, we do not rule out this possibility.

SPIEGEL: Does the ANC make conditions for talks with the government?

Tambo: It must be sure that discussions will not deal with any reforms whatsoever but with the modalities related to the abolition of apartheid and to the introduction of a democratic system. However, we do not believe that the government is already prepared for such negotiations. A token to this effect would be the unconditional release of our ANC leader Nelson Mandela, who has been incarcerated for more than 20 years now, and of the other political prisoners.

SPIEGEL: If such a meeting were to take place and the government were to show good will, would you then allow it some time for changing over from the minority to the majority rule?

Tambo: If you are the victim of a crime and if you may be killed you certainly will not say: "Just go ahead with your killings and take your time for another four, five, or ten years." This is why we cannot tell the regime: "We give you the time."

SPIEGEL: Thus, it has to be a change over from today to tomorrow?

Tambo: Prior to a meeting, understanding must have been achieved on the subject of the negotiations. An agreement then ought to determine the procedure for the change from apartheid to democracy. To be sure, South Africa would not be a different country one day after such a meeting.

SPIEGEL: Do you see any chance at all for a peaceful change in South Africa?

Tambo: To go into full particulars in this respect would require that I know what is on the minds of President Botha, Police Chief Coetze, and Defense Minister Malan. They have created the violence of the apartheid system.

SPIEGEL: The ANC now wants to increase its counter-violence.

Up to now you attacked, above all, military targets and industrial installations in South Africa. At its conference in Zambia in June the ANC decided to aim also at "soft" civilian targets now. Does this mean that attacks on farms, schools, and kindergartens will be waged?

Tambo: The conference has never made the decision to attack soft targets.

SPIEGEL: That sounds different than what correspondents were told at the time.

Tambo: The conference decided that the struggle must be intensified. This intensification, to be sure, will also have consequences for the civilian population. However, attacking "soft targets" deliberately is something done by the South African regime.

SPIEGEL: So there will be no attacks on schools and kindergartens?...

Tambo: We are intensifiying the struggle. What is happening up to now in the townships of the blacks will spread over to all the country, also to the white areas. We are taking the offensive now.
SPIEGEL: Since September of last year there were only 3 white people among the more than 500 victimes of the unrests. Will this change?

Tambo: We are not aiming at white people as such. We fight against those who defend the system, against those who are armed and kill us.

SPIEGEL: However, during the current unrest it happens more and more frequently that blacks are killing other blacks.

Tambo: This is not a confrontation of blacks against blacks. It is the confrontation between opponents of the apartheid and those who defend it. Some of those who shoot people are blacks. They belong to the enemy forces although they are black.

SPIEGEL: Yet, also the black opponents of your enemy are fighting each other. There are bloody feuds between members of the "United Democratic Front," the collective movement that is befriended with you, and the Azapo.

Tambo: This has stopped. They quarrel with one another but they do not fight each other.

SPIEGEL: And what about the mysterious assassinations to which time and again black activists fall victim?

Tambo: This was hatched by the police. Death squadrons that are controlled by the security forces are hunting for the leaders of the popular movement in South Africa.

SPIEGEL: Mr Tambo, why do you always say South Africa and not "Asania" like many people in the townships? Isn't that the name for the future South Africa?

Tambo: No, but let me explain it: Prof Dublin Bolofo, a black South African historian, had proposed "Asania" after the old name for an area that stretches across Eastern Africa, south of today's Somalia. He withdrew his proposal later on because he found out that the name Asania means "country of slaves." Slave traders had come to that area to get their victims there. However, South Africa is not a country of slaves, not even if the majority of its people are kept in slavery. Quite definitely, we will not name our state "country of slaves" after the liberation.

SPIEGEL: When, do you think, will you return to liberated South Africa? In ten years from now, in five years from now, or earlier?

Tambo: Soon, I hope. However, you will not induce me to name you any date.

SPIEGEL: We thank you, Mr Tambo, for the talk.